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CONTENTS

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'Confessions of CIA Agent' Published (VIETNAM COURIER, Aug 82)	1
Chinese Fifth Column Unmasked (Khanh Toan; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 9 Sep 82)	5
Border Defense Dog Handlers Capture Bandits (Vu Manh Tuong; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 14 Sep 82)	7
Selection of Military School Students Reported (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 14 Sep 82)	8
Editorial Discusses Recruits' Reception, Training (Editorial; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 15 Sep 82)	9
Producers of Poisonous Bogus Goods Tried (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 9 Sep 82)	11
Editorial Explains Change in Political Education (Editorial; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 24 Sep 82)	12
Editorial Urges Economical Use of Fuel (Editorial; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 27 Sep 82)	15
Measures To Safeguard Fuel in Thai Binh Intensified (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 27 Sep 82)	17
Editorial Calls for Adequate Ration Distribution (Editorial; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 22 Sep 82)	18

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

Ho Chi Minh City Rally Supports Palestinians (VNA, 23 Oct 82)	20
Briefs	
Bulgarian Educational Cooperation	21
Cooperation With French University	21
Finnish Aid Funds Proposed	21

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Expanded Economic Relations Seen as Pressing Need (Nguyen Van Son; GIAO DUC LY LUAN, Jul-Aug 82)	22
Ideological Work and Period of Transition Examined (Hoang Tung; GIAO DUC LY LUAN, Jul-Aug 82)	32

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' Calls for Increase in State Revenues (Editorial; Hanoi Domestic Service, 27 Oct 82)	52
Nghia Binh Credits State Purchases for Stable Prices (Hoai Nam; NHAN DAN, 23 Sep 82)	55

AGRICULTURE

Rubber Corporation Expands Operations With Soviet Help (NHAN DAN, 23 Sep 82)	60
Editorial Suggests Reorganization of Marine Products Sector (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 23 Sep 82)	62
Contractual Quota System in Rice Cultivation in Haiphong (VIETNAM COURIER, Aug 82)	65
Typhoon 'Devastates' Area Near Vinh City (Hanoi Domestic Service, 21 Oct 82)	71
Ten-Day Agricultural Development Roundup (Hanoi Domestic Service, 21 Oct 82)	72
Briefs	
Thai Binh Waterlogging	74
Hai Hung 10th-Month Rice	74
Army Grain Donation Urged	74

BIOGRAPHIC

Information on Vietnamese Personalities	75
---	----

PUBLICATIONS

Table of Contents of 'GIAO DUC LY LUAN,' No 4, 1982	79
---	----

CHRONOLOGY

Hanoi's Chronology of Events From 16 Jun-15 Jul 1982 (VIETNAM COURIER, Aug 82)	81
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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'CONFESSIONS OF CIA AGENT' PUBLISHED

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English No 8, Aug 82 pp 8-11

[Text]

Editor's Note: A key CIA agent, Vo Dai Ton, spoke to the press at the International Club in Hanoi on July 13, 1982. Ton admitted to having returned to Vietnam for the purpose of spying and subversive activities, while stubbornly maintaining that his ties with foreigners had been of a purely personal nature. Cross-examination, however, revealed that Ton's infiltration had been planned by the American Central Intelligence Agency with the co-operation of a number of responsible personages in Asia. The following story, based on Ton's confessions, covers his entire counter-revolutionary career.

Long Acquaintance with Psychological Warfare

Vo Dai Ton, alias Hoang Phong Linh, alias Le Phuc Hung, was born in 1936 in Quang Nam - Da Nang. His father was a building contractor, who made a lot of fast money during the US war of aggression in Vietnam. Of his seven brothers several were officers of the former Saigon army. One was provincial governor, another cabinet minister, and yet another deputy to the "National Assembly". They all received re-education following liberation and are now leading a normal life in southern Vietnam.

As a little boy Ton studied at the Catholic Providence School and was converted to Catholicism. In 1958, after graduating from the Catholic Pellerin School, Saigon, with a B.A. in philosophy and having completed an English course, Ton got a job interpreting for the

American Embassy. It was then that he joined the Dai Viet Party. Upon his induction, at the age of 24, Ton, with good references supplied by the US Embassy, was immediately given the rank of a captain and the post of director

of the psychological warfare office of the 22nd Division headquartered at Qui Nhon in the Second Tactical Zone. Ton was given a sound training in psychological warfare and intelligence by the Military Assistance and Advisory Group (MAAG) and, in 1964, got an assignment as political instructor to the commando forces which the United States was training to use in North Vietnam. In 1967 Ton became a major and was transferred to Saigon to help train the army and police in political warfare. It was there that Ton entered into contact with the local bureau of the CIA and "Phoenix", an intelligence group specifically set up for the pacification programme. In 1970 Ton became director of the Public Service Department of the Ministry of Information and Rallies.

In a word, Ton's career was closely linked to activities mounted by the United States and the Saigon regime against revolution in both South and North Vietnam, and in the course of it he became bitterly anti-communist.

So it was only natural for Ton to try to escape from Saigon hard upon the heels of the fleeing Americans. Unfortunately, the

plane which was scheduled to take him away on April 30, 1975 was unable to leave Tan Son Nhat Airport because of heavy shelling. Ton stayed on in Saigon for a fortnight and finally escaped to Malaysia by sea via Vung Tau, leaving behind his estranged wife and four children. During his stay of several weeks in Malaysia Ton was approached by the local authorities for assistance in training commandos for operation along the Malaysian - Thai border. Ton agreed to the request. Ton was also promised a colonelcy in the Malaysian army on condition that he gave up Catholicism for Islam, which he refused.

In Kuala Lumpur, Ton got into contact with the local CIA bureau, and arrangements were made for him to leave for Australia. In Sydney, Ton, encouraged by the CIA, started recruiting Vietnamese refugees who frequented the coffee shop run by his new wife, Nguyen Thi Tuyet Mai.

A Pole of Attraction

From Sydney Ton got in touch with friends who had served the Saigon regime and who were living in the West, especially the United States. One of them, Pham Truc Viet, who had also worked at the Ministry of Information and Rallies, sent word for Ton to come and join him in Los Angeles.

Now began a busy period of Ton's life in exile. Together with Pham Truc Viet and Viet Phuong Dinh, who had run the CIA-

financed paper "Trang Den" (Black and White) in Saigon and who were now putting out a new edition of the same paper, Ton set about rallying refugees for the "restoration" of Vietnam, making trips to Houston, Dallas, Oklahoma, San Francisco, talking to such has-beens as Nguyen Cao Ky, Tran Van Quang, Nguyen Ngoc Huy, Phan Quang Dan, etc. Ton also toured in France, Holland, Belgium, Thailand and Australia, staging hundreds of "patriotic" meetings and demonstrations.

As a result Ton's image improved rapidly among the reactionary refugees and, in 1980, he founded, on the basis of "Luc Luong Dan Quan Yem Tro Phuc Quoc Viet Nam" (Civilian and Military Forces for the Restoration of Vietnam) which he had set up in his first days in Australia, a military branch called "Chi Nguyen Doan Hai Ngoai Phuc Quoc" (Brigade of Overseas Volunteer Forces for National Restoration) with himself as commander-in-chief and Pham Truc Viet as political commissar. Ton toured refugee camps in the United States to advertise his latest offspring, boasting that he would have four army groups ready for the "Liberation" of the country, while what he actually had was just a handful of men, as he later admitted.

The CIA Was Worried

For quite a long time undercover agents in Vietnam had been lying low and there seemed to be no hope for many of the postwar plans the CIA had drawn up. Even the Chinese invasion in early 1979 failed to rouse domestic reactionaries into action. In 1980-1981 law and order was firmly maintained despite greater economic difficulties. Stability was more evident in the South

as could be seen, among other things, from the disintegration of the "United Front for the Liberation of Oppressed Races" (FULRO) in the Central Highlands.

The CIA, anxious to change this situation, dispatched a number of spies to Vietnam in 1980. These, however, disappeared as soon as they arrived, and there was no way of ascertaining if they had been arrested or had simply lost heart and gone into hiding.

The CIA then turned to former big shots for better publicity. But most of these people were reluctant to get too involved, their chief

concern being their own comfort. They might make a lot of noise in public appearances, but that was about all. The rumour that ex-Marine General Bui The Lan would go home to head the "anti-communist resistance" never came to anything. Ex-Air Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky said he would go to Thailand and Yunnan, but what he actually did was trade in grains and build a farm for himself. In early 1979 Le Phuoc Sang repeatedly declared his intention to go home but was found, many months later, haunting opium joints in the United States. Another vociferous "patriot" was Nguyen Ngoc Huy, a "Dai Viet" man and later leader of "Phong Trao Quoc Gia Cap Tien" (National Radical Movement). Instead of going home to "fight communism" as he so often promised, Huy stayed on in Los Angeles.

The situation was saved by Vo Dai Ton, who volunteered for the job. So, on July 19, 1980 a public function, attended by some three thousand Vietnamese and Americans, was held in a theatre in downtown Los Angeles for Ton to take the oath. Drinking his own blood taken from a finger, Ton said he would "brave all hardships to return to the ancestral country as soon as possible".

New Assignment

An interview was arranged several weeks later by Le Thi Anh, a former CIA contact in Saigon, for Ton to meet William Carper, ex-Ranger Colonel. Carper, now 60, told Ton that the US Government was interested in Ton's organization. He said that Ton's return to Vietnam was necessary, that it would mark satisfactory progress towards the unification of Vietnam-

ese (anti-communist — Ed.) forces. Carper added that Ton's undertaking would help unify anti-communist forces in all the three Indochinese countries. He told Ton that General Vang Pao had been requested by the Americans to give Ton every assistance.

Carper said he would see Ton again immediately after his return from Vietnam and that he would consider sympathetically any requests Ton might make for money, weapons and equipment, especially modern means of communication.

A few days later Ton had a meeting with another American, Lt.-Col. Edward Hayes, from CIA headquarters. Hayes, about 50, had been connected with "Project Phoenix" while working at the US Embassy in Saigon. The meeting took place in Vang Pao's office in the suburbs of Los Angeles. Vang Pao, on orders from the CIA, set up a "Lao Free Front" in mid-1970, and as president of the "Lao Family Community", he was making deals with American politicians. Also taking part in the meeting were Pham Truc Viet and Cao Minh Chau, a colonel in the former Saigon army who was acting as assistant to Hayes in Vietnamese affairs.

Hayes listened with interest to the project and advised Ton to make the most of the journey. He asked Ton to take a close look at the situation in Vietnam, establish contacts with undercover agents there, and plan for future deployment. He

also spoke of a possible merger of anti-communist forces in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and of support bases and supply and communication points to be set up in Thailand. The United States was ready to finance the whole venture, Hayes added.

"Project Z"

In the two months that followed Ton, Viet and Chau hammered into shape a top-secret plan called "Project Z" whose different drafts were all submitted to the CIA for approval. It was carefully worked out, complete with strategic directions, covering many stages and involving different forces.

The project was also known as "Operation Z" or "Operation for Repatriates". It provided for the involvement of "professional politicians", "intellectuals of high academic achievements" and "high-ranking military leaders", by persuasion or pressure. Big shots would go first, small fry would follow, and men would precede materials.

"Project Z" also provided for co-operation with Beijing in pressuring young highlanders into joining FULRO. The recruits would be sent to China for training and would be smuggled back into Vietnam for sabotage.

CIA envisaged a large-scale deployment of the plan in 1981 to pave the way for a still more ambitious project.

The master scheme, as was revealed to Ton, would involve still greater efforts by both Washington and Beijing against the Indochinese countries. It was to reconquer the three countries in five years (1981-1985) by three stages. The first stage would start with the mobilization and unification of reactionary forces from each country, now living abroad, and then the

formation of a type of united front for the three countries. It also provided for recruitment, training and infiltration on a large scale, the setting up of operation bases for a unified underground organization, the stockpiling of weapons, and conducting local rebellions.

The second stage would begin with the occupation of Laos in 1983 alongside the taking of Vietnam's Central Highlands and intensified guerilla warfare in Kampuchea in preparation for the final stage.

In the third stage, scheduled for 1985, reactionary forces, assisted by the United States and China, would seize southern Vietnam and overthrow the revolutionary government in Kampuchea.

The Trap was Sprung

Armed with "Project Z" Ton arrived in Bangkok on February 26, 1981 on his way to Vietnam. He was received at the headquarters of the Thai Army by Gen. Saiyud Kerdpol, who said he had been apprised of Ton's journey more than three months before. Saiyud Kerdpol said he was pleased to meet Ton and was ready to help him in his assignment. The Thai general promised to discuss further co-operation with Ton when the latter returned from Vietnam. He also assured Ton that he had given orders to Col. Taleun Sathapit to see to his needs, and the Gen. Patvapong who was in charge of counter-insurgency, had received instructions to prepare for Ton's journey to Thailand's border. Ton was also assured that his requests concerning the recruitment of Vietnamese refugees in Thailand would be favourably considered.

Ton was introduced to Gen. Thanadit, Secretary-General of the National Security Council, at a working lunch the following day,

and the Thai official said he was acting on orders of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanond. Ton spoke about his organization, the objective of his assignment, and what he was expecting from the Thai government. He asked about the possibility of a "sanctuary" for Vietnamese forces in Thailand similar to that which Thailand had provided for the Khmer Rouge. Gen. Thanadit took note of the various requests and said arrangements would be made for Ton to visit refugee camps in the company of Col. Taleun Sathapit.

Ton made a tour of the camps and picked only two men — Nguyen Van Loc and Vu Dinh Khoa, both

ex-soldiers, fluent in the Lao language and different mountain dialects, good at mountaineering and skilled in weaponry. The two agreed to accompany Ton on condition that they be granted asylum in a third country later on.

Early in May 1981 Ton, Loc and Khoa, accompanied by Thai guides, arrived at a Vang Pao base near the Thai-Lao border. It was then planned that two officers and twelve soldiers of the Vang Pao force would take the group into Vietnam across Laos. The trip, however, was given up because of detection by Lao militia and discouragement on the part of some of the guides. Ton and his group returned to Bangkok two weeks later and from there he sent to "Trang Den" in the United States snapshots he had taken at the Vang Pao camp. The captions read, "Leader Vo Dai Ton making inspection tour of secret bases in mainland Vietnam", "Vo Dai Ton the hero, planning national salvation while taking a rest in his hammock by the side of a stream in a secret base north of Saigon," etc.

Three months later Ton and his men hit the road again, in mid-April. To avoid running into Lao patrols they gave a wide berth to frequented trails. However, they were spotted near the Lao-Vietnamese border, and Lao and Vietnamese guards hunted for them. The Vang Pao men got away, but Khoa was shot and Ton was captured together with Loc. Ton was found in possession of a copy of "Project Z", propaganda literature, recruitment papers, a camera, a number of spools of exposed film, a diary and an address book.

Ton was thus lost to people who were expecting him in Thailand and the United States. Beijing must have been equally disappointed: through a third party it had invited Ton to China for a visit after the completion of "Project Z".

After THANH TIN

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CHINESE FIFTH COLUMN UNMASKED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Khanh Toan: "A Gift"]

[Text] Minh took a shortcut by crossing a field and then walked on a trail leading to C. Hamlet. It was his custom to come to this hamlet once every week to discuss and plan tasks with the local cadres. While walking, Minh looked at the scenery along the trail and found that it had changed a great deal since last week. The terraced fields on both mountain slopes were covered with the luxuriant green rice crop and looked like beautiful bands of silk fabric. Many villagers were merrily performing weeding and fertilization and tending their slash-burn upland fields.

After crossing a small spring, Minh was about to call at the cooperative manager's house when he heard someone call him: "Hey! Soldier Minh! Soldier Minh!"

He turned around and saw Xao, a militia platoon leader. Being on friendly terms with Minh and considering him trustworthy, Xao always talked cordially with Minh whenever he met him.

Xao gladly told Minh: "How lucky! I was about to come and see you at your company headquarters."

Minh asked: "What prompted you to seek me so urgently?"

--"I have something to discuss immediately with you," Xao answered, taking a small packet out of his bag, opening it and showing it to Minh. The packet contained a piece of blue fabric, a flashlight, some packs of "Dai Tien Mon" cigarettes and a letter bearing the photograph and signature of Lo Thao Dung.

When Minh finished examining these things, Xao said: "Last night someone placed this packet at the door of my house with the intention of enticing me to side with the Chinese. We must work out a scheme to deal with them."

Minh understood after reading the letter. As a Tu Di tribesman from Muong Khuong, Lo Thao Dung followed Hoang Xao Xin, a traitor from the same district, and went over to China since 1979. At present, they were getting in touch with

bad elements to win the cadres and local people over to their side. In his letter to Xao, Lo Thao Dung used both persuasive and intimidating words. Both Minh and Xao went right away to the cooperative manager's house. After discussing and assessing the situation, the three men agreed to keep this matter secret in order to be able to trap this gang.

On the following nights, the 2d Battalion scout team led by Minh cooperated closely with the C. Hamlet militia in encircling the area round Xao's house. On the fourth night, they caught the undercover agent who turned out to be Hoang Thao Thin instead of a stranger. He was arrested while stealthily carrying a package of psywar goods and a letter and putting them at the door of Xao's house for the second time.

On interrogation, Hoang Thao Thin admitted having been bribed to do this evil act by the Lo Thao Dung gang. Thin was then handed over to the competent level for further interrogation.

Such was one of the many successful tasks carried out by the 2d Battalion cadres and soldiers whose mission was to coordinate with the local administration and people to foil the sabotage scheme of the enemy.

9332

CSO: 4209/41

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BORDER DEFENSE DOG HANDLERS CAPTURE BANDITS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Vu Manh Tuong: "Two Distinguished Union Members"]

[Text] Dinh Van Ngu and Dang Quoc Huy are two [Youth] Union members belonging to a border defense unit in Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province. They have not only scored good achievements in study and training but also rendered meritorious service in their combat mission.

Recently, Ngu and Huy used professionally trained dogs and, together with their comrades-in-arms, burst into a den and captured nine bandits. Both of them were praised by the Central Highlands tribesmen and were awarded commendation certificates and the "Outstanding Union member" title by the high level.

9332

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SELECTION OF MILITARY SCHOOL STUDENTS REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Sep 82 p 4

[Text] VNA--On 26 August, the Military School Student Selection Committee of the Ministry of National Defense met to assess the selection of military school student for the 1982-83 academic year--the first year when the officers' training schools will apply the student selection system in compliance with a decision of the Council of Ministers. Despite the urgency of the time limit, the selection of military school students has obtained good results thanks to the close guidance provided by party committees at all echelons, to the attention paid by the administration, mass organizations and state agencies, to the efforts of the military school student selection committees in various units, schools and localities and to the enthusiastic response of parents and youths within and outside the army.

The Military School Student Selection Committee of the Ministry of National Defense has decided on the rating marks to be used in selecting students for the officers' training schools for the 1982-83 academic year and also on the rating marks to be applied in transferring students from a school to another (all details and results of the selection examination are published at the military school student selection committees' offices in various units, precincts and districts).

Students must be present at their schools from 25 to 30 September 1982.

Students who have received a letter of notification may report directly to their schools or contact the reception stations of provincial and municipal military commands which will arrange and organize the students' dispatch to their schools.

Concerning students going to the southern schools, in particular, the Ministry of National Defense has entrusted to the Capital Military Region Command and the Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh Provincial Military Commands the task of organizing the reception of students, arranging their boarding and lodging, making trains and vehicles available and assigning cadres to lead student groups to their schools.

The Transportation Department of the Rear Services General Department and the Schools Department as well as the General Staff have sent cadres to help the Capital Military Region Command and the Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh Provincial Military Commands to organize the reception and dispatch of student groups to the southern schools.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES RECRUITS' RECEPTION, TRAINING

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Good Reception and Training of New Combatants"]

[Text] Strictly implementing the law on military obligation, all localities across the country are enthusiastically carrying out the second induction phase of 1982. To date, many provinces and cities have completed the delivery of recruits while some southern provinces are conducting the induction according to the general plan and have obtained good results. The transfer, sendoff and reception of recruits have been organized rather adequately. To develop the result of the current induction phase in order to meet the demand that every inductee must be fully qualified, all units must adequately organize the lodging and boarding of the new combatants and must give them a good training.

Before going to greet the new combatants, many units have improved the boarding and lodging places at training centers, prepared training lessons and learning equipment, reexamined the contingent of training cadres and designated the experienced ones to welcome the new combatants and to organize a military operation to bring them safely to their units. In carrying out the rear services activities, many difficulties must be overcome to supply rations promptly and sufficiently according to the set standards in order to ensure the new combatants' subsistence.

These acts are good gestures which will have a direct effect on the new combatants' consciousness and feelings and will give them a good initial impression of the great army schools, thus setting their minds at ease and enabling them to become attached to their own units, to stabilize their thinking quickly and to begin training enthusiastically.

The new combatants' training curriculum will give them a basic, indispensable knowledge which will constitute a starting point enabling them to further their study and training, to ceaselessly heighten their military standards and combat capabilities and to fulfill all the entrusted missions. Cadres must consider basic training to be an important subject matter which should be fully understood immediately after being studied; they must also closely combine theory with practice and simultaneously try to arouse the combatants' creativity during study and practice. Inculcating discipline is one of the

most important subject in training new combatants. Properly training new combatants in discipline will enable them to abandon habits unsuitable for military life and activities. Forming new habits is not a quick and easy task. Only by carrying out discipline training strictly, regularly at all times and everywhere can one expect good effects. It is necessary for cadres to fully understand the psychological characteristics of the new combatants, to organize and conduct the latter's education to enable them to understand clearly the army orders and regulations and, at the same time, to exercise a close, specific, detailed and minute guidance to ensure that they strictly implement army discipline. While considering it important to educate combatants and raise and develop their consciousness and self-enlightenment, cadres must, on the other hand, eagerly put study, training and all other activities into a tight and regular pattern.

Training centers are directly responsible for adequately organizing the reception and training of new combatants. The contingent of training cadres must set good examples in both their words and deeds and behave in a really exemplary manner in order to induce the new combatants to follow suit; they must also wholeheartedly care for the latter and educate them and consider them as their own brothers. Unit commanders and high-level organs must exercise intensive control and guidance, solve problems promptly and create conditions for the training centers to fulfill their mission.

9332

CSO: 4209/41

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PRODUCERS OF POISONOUS BOGUS GOODS TRIED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Sep 82 p 4

[Text] VNA--The Ho Chi Minh Municipal People's Court recently sentenced Lam Thi Hiep to life imprisonment on charge of producing bogus goods which had caused death to many people.

After undergoing reform, Lam Thi Hiep--a commercial bourgeois--did not do business in a legitimate way. Taking advantage of the scarcity of baby powder in the market and also of the predilection of certain consumers for foreign goods, Hiep colluded with dishonest traders to produce a type of fake talcum powder made of colored powder mixed with perfume, antiseptic and Varvarin--a toxic chemical which could disrupt blood coagulation and cause fatal bleeding. This product was then put into boxes bearing foreign labels and sold in the market. Just in Ho Chi Minh City and the two provinces of Dong Nai and Song Be, the fake powder produced by the Lam Thi Hiep clique had poisoned nearly 900 children of whom 166 died subsequently.

Owing to the people's detection, the public security and market management organs in the city caught Lam Thi Hiep in the act of producing and selling the above-mentioned lethal talcum powder and confiscated 150 kgs of this finished product, 15 kgs of colored powder with 10 percent of Varvarin, and 2,000 bogus powder boxes.

Beside Lam Thi Hiep who was sentenced to life imprisonment, the Municipal People's Court sentenced Lam Hy Tuyen to 2 years of imprisonment with reprieve and handed down a warning to some others who were also involved in this case.

9332

CSO: 4209/41

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL EXPLAINS CHANGE IN POLITICAL EDUCATION

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Overcome Difficulties and Shortcomings, Put Political Education into the Right Track"]

[Text] All units throughout the army have obtained an initial result from the innovation of the contents of the program and method of organizing the political education of noncommissioned officers and soldiers.

Fully aware of the importance of the political education innovation, almost all units have organized an advanced training to enable commanders and political cadres at all levels to understand the objective, theme and requirements of political study as well as the way to perform it according to the new guidelines. Displaying a high sense of responsibility proper to commanders, many comrades who are region or corps commanders have directly provided advanced training and guidance for basic units.

Military Regions 7 and 9, S78 Corps and the Rear Service General Department have actively taken the initiative and sought by all means to give sufficient study documents to combatants. Military Regions 2 and 3 and I Corps have made great efforts to improve the contingent of teachers in charge of compiling a uniform educational program and experimentally giving lectures and organizing preliminary study at some units in order to draw experiences for general guidance purposes.

In the first training stage carried out recently, the innovation of political education has initially been put into the right track. Many units--the most typical of whom are Military Regions 2 and 7, I and II Corps, various branches of service and arms such as air defense, armored and artillery as well as the Rear Service General Department have shown a high determination to overcome difficulties and to implement political study systems in strict accordance with regulations; for example, study is performed twice weekly and each session lasts 2 hours, is held every Tuesday and Friday and is carried out according to the theme of the uniform program. The system of giving out weekly political notices for 1 hour every Monday morning has been implemented regularly.

However, many shortcomings have been committed by a number of units in implementing the innovated education system. In certain areas, commanders have

entrusted this task entirely to the political affairs organs. Certain units have performed study but the quality of teaching is not yet high and the result obtained not great. Because the number of noncommissioned officers and soldiers is not large in many units, study has not yet been organized well and tidily there or has been initiated belatedly in some areas and, worse still, has not yet been started at all. The tendency to perform crash study and to change lessons at one's convenience still exists, the number of troops participating in study is still small, the system of giving out political notices is still carried out irregularly and quality is still low.

To put political education into a regular and uniform track in terms of contents, method, organization and management along the lines of political innovation, we must develop the strong points obtained while trying to overcome the weak ones.

It is of prime importance that commanders and political affairs organs at all echelons resolutely overcome difficulties and directly guide the strict implementation of the political education system. Commanders must display a high sense of responsibility, act according to their respective functions, exercise a comprehensive management covering the theme, program, plan and method of study as well as students and create all the necessary conditions for every combatant--especially the newly recruited ones--to study politics in strict accordance with their own obligations and rights. Training plans must be worked out by taking into consideration the actual situation of each unit and student and the specific circumstances without unilaterally cutting down the study time, theme and program and without reducing the number of troops participating in study. It is very important to select and further improve teachers, to prepare and read up teaching programs, to organize lectures on an experimental basis, to provide advanced training for teachers every Saturday according to regulations, to refrain from allowing them to teach without having a teaching program on hand or without reading it up previously and, at the same time, to avoid neglecting the task of improving the heads of study teams and guiding debates in these teams.

With the understanding that theory must be associated with practice, it is necessary to combine the result of political education with the attainment of the targets of this extensive movement, with the raising of the result of military training for combat readiness and that of discipline inculcation and with the solution of each unit's problems; all that will provide a basis for evaluating the ultimate effect of political education. At the same time, it is necessary to raise the quality of political education by harmoniously coordinating the theme of basic education with the substance of weekly political notices and with party activities, political tasks and youth activities.

Inspecting political education is a very important problem concerning the practical activities involved in the training of troops. This is because only by carrying out regular inspection can one detect strong and weak points in the education task, assist commanders in taking measures aimed at providing a close, prompt and correct guidance and achieve the highest effect. Through the inspection and rating to be organized after finishing each lesson and study period, commanders and political affairs organs must assess the result

of study and draw up a specific plan to heighten the quality of education. Good inspection will also ensure uniformity of policy and action and will make it possible to achieve the objectives of political education and to turn the result of the combatants' ideological consciousness into revolutionary acts.

To innovate education is a major policy as well as a new task. Through its implementation, it can be asserted that its superiority is being developed positively. The initial results obtained and the shortcomings committed in innovating political education in each unit must be fully assessed and useful lessons drawn from experiences in order to put the political education of combatants into the right track.

9332

CSO: 4209/42

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL URGES ECONOMICAL USE OF FUEL

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Save Gasoline and Oil"]

[Text] Gasoline and oil are a type of strategic material which is related to the operational capacities of means, weapons and equipment as well as to the army units' ability to fulfill their mission. To practice thrift and to ensure a rational use and careful preservation of gasoline and oil so as to contribute to the good management of the army's material bases means also to implement the state policy of thrift of the entire party and people during the present revolutionary stage.

A number of cadres and combatants usually think simply that economizing gasoline and oil is a "personal affair" of drivers and organs in charge of gasoline and oil; this opinion has led them to neglect to weigh the pros and cons in a scientific and rational manner when managing and using fuel.

Economizing gasoline and oil is primarily a responsibility and a functional duty of a unit commander. It is necessary to give up the bad habit of merely ordering and requesting some servicing organ to carry out a task "at all costs" without considering benefits and expenses and without envisaging loss and waste.

Is such a job aimed at accomplishing the unit's mission? Will a high effectiveness be achieved in the transportation, mobility and activity of all equipments, means and weapons? Only by clarifying these points can one work out a realistic and appropriate plan to ensure a rigorous use of fuel and obtain a good result. Before drawing up a plan, it is necessary to calculate carefully the volume of goods and the number of human beings to be transported and also to find a way to use potentials fully and to mobilize all local and state-owned means including the rudimentary ones; then a rational, scientific transportation plan must be formulated with the aim of fully using carrying capacities and outputs and obtaining a high operational efficiency of fuel.

The personnel directly responsible for managing, safeguarding and using gasoline and oil includes vehicle drivers, machine operators and combatants in charge of operating pipelines and distributing fuel. It is necessary not to choose good persons to do these jobs but also to educate them regularly and the instill

ceaselessly into them good political qualities, good virtues such as integrity and a sense of responsibility as well as the necessary knowledge and specialized abilities. One must try to bring the spirit of collective ownership into play and to launch a mass movement to practice thrift, to do research, to take the initiative and to manage, safeguard and use fuel rationally.

Far from being a personal affair of any unit or organ, the economical use of gasoline and fuel requires the uniform efforts of all levels, sectors and units within and outside the army. In pursuance of the recent directive of the Council of Ministers, all units and levels must sternly review and accurately assess mistakes and shortcomings and must take the most positive measures to protect, manage and use this source of strategic material satisfactorily. The organizational task from preservation, distribution to use must be revamped, the contingent of cadres, combatants and workers must be reexamined carefully and the managerial mechanism improved. Coordinating with the various localities to adequately protect pipelines, to safeguard gasoline and oil and to prevent and stop losses during the transportation process together with illegal commercial dealings and exchanges is a necessary and urgent task. Let the entire army strive to put an end to substantial losses and waste and to use gasoline and oil most economically and effectively in order to fulfill all the entrusted missions satisfactorily.

9332

CSO: 4209/42

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MEASURES TO SAFEGUARD FUEL IN THAI BINH INTENSIFIED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] VNA--Thai Binh is one of the provinces where the oil and natural gas sector has been carrying out activities. Over the past few years, oil and natural gas projects including drilling, exploration and exploitation have been expanded in many areas in the province. Party committees at all levels, the administration and the sectors concerned in the province have clearly determined their responsibilities for safeguarding oil and natural gas. Wherever an oil and natural gas project is being carried out, the grassroots administration and public security forces have, in conjunction with the directly concerned sector, discussed and drawn up a plan to maintain security and to prevent document and property theft as well as enemy sabotage. The provincial authorities have formulated numerous plans to protect oil and natural gas projects against enemy infiltration, raids and commando activities in coastal areas, to carry out patrol and mount guard and to fight fires and explosions. People in many villages such as Phong Chau and Phu Chau (Dong Hung), Dong Co and Dong Lam (Tien Hai) have eagerly participated in safeguarding oil and natural gas. By taking coordinated and uniform measures in the recent past, Thai Binh has been able to detect and promptly check activities aimed at violating the socialist property, to conduct investigations to clarify 87 percent of cases of violation of regulations on oil and natural gas and to retrieve 305,000 dong for the state benefit. The rate of cases of violation of regulations on oil and natural gas has dwindled as compared with the past.

The fact that the province is continuing to intensify the protection of oil and natural gas, to determine more clearly the responsibilities of various levels, sectors and installations, to consolidate the forces especially responsible for safeguarding oil and natural gas, to strengthen the public security forces in oil and natural gas areas, to intensify the education of cadres and people and arouse and develop their self-consciousness and collective ownership spirit, and to cooperate closely with the sister provinces has resulted in a better protection of oil and natural gas and has contributed to stepping up the investigation, exploration and exploitation of oil and natural gas and to practically implementing the resolution of the Fifth National Party Congress.

9332

CSO: 4209/42

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR ADEQUATE RATION DISTRIBUTION

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Ensure Distribution of Rations to Combatants"]

[Text] Distribution is one of the tasks to be done to ensure subsistence. If distribution is carried out satisfactorily so that material supplies reach soldiers according to the quantitative standards and that the rightful recipients receive their due, it will have the contributory effect of stabilizing the life of troops and enabling them to maintain their level of activity. An adequate method of distribution reflects the concern and sense of responsibility of the high echelons and of the state and army in correctly implementing the system and policy aimed at building up units and caring for the life of cadres and combatants.

Over the recent past, the army rear service and the related economic organs of the state have exerted every effort to overcome difficulties and to improve the distribution task from several points of view. It has been possible for many outpost units to directly receive grain without going through many intermediary channels. Many grassroots units have managed to distribute military equipment directly to each and every soldier. As a result, material supplies have suffered less spoilage and shortage before being delivered to soldiers who have also had to spend less time traveling and waiting; moreover, rations have been delivered to the right users in time and in sufficient quantity.

In many cases, however, the distribution task has not proven as effective as expected. Through available, rations have been delivered to combatants belatedly or insufficiently contrary to regulations. Spoilage and waste in the preservation and transportation has been substantial, resulting in a decrease in the quality and quantity of the materials distributed, and has not only badly reflected on the nutritional norm but has also hampered the training and building of units. Limited supply possibilities are the objective reason why distribution has not yet been carried out satisfactorily. Beside, there are subjective causes such as numerous shortcomings in organizing the distribution task; for example, inaccurate quantitative and qualitative norms, sizes and numbers have been envisaged and inadequate preparations have been made concerning handling forces, means and warehouses to receive material supplies. These shortcomings have had bad consequences.

To ensure good results for the distribution task, the joint efforts of many organs are necessary. The first requirement is that the rear service coordinates closely with the state economic organs concerned to eliminate obstacles to the application of planned supply norms and to ensure the full, complete receipt of all the material supplies falling under the use norms allowed the army.

Together with unit commanders at all levels, the rear service organs must satisfactorily verify the number of troops and make accurate distribution estimates and plans in order to avoid distributing supplies to the wrong recipients, duplicating distribution and receipt or omitting some unit or comrade, especially those on a mobile mission far from the supply terminals.

While improving the distribution method, it is also necessary to carry out the receiving and managing task satisfactorily. The various units must fully use material facilities, transport means, bags, cases and boxes to adequately receive the materials supplied by the high echelons. Efforts must be made to increase productivity, to reduce the transport time, to protect goods adequately and to reduce spillage and losses or humidity, mould and spoilage to the minimum.

Before the distribution of supplies, any unit whatever must make each and every cadre and combatant fully understand the material rations they are entitled to and must, on this basis, develop their ownership spirit in receiving, preserving and using supplies and must contribute to supervising the distribution task and ensuring that it is carried out according to the system and regulations.

Distribution does not mean simply the duty of any organ or special assistant to receive supplies from the high level and distribute them to the low echelon. Rather, it is a task incumbent on the commander--a scientific one which requires proper education, organization and management. Each and every level and unit must take the initiative and display creativity in strenuously improving the distribution task through the direct dispatch procedure according to the decentralization principle in order to reduce the number of intermediary channels and administrative formalities and to ensure that the troops' rations are delivered to the rightful recipients promptly and in the exact quantities.

9332

CSO: 4209/42

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

HO CHI MINH CITY RALLY SUPPORTS PALESTINIANS

OW232120 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, 23 Oct (VNA)--More than 1,200 representatives of the Ho Chi Minh City youth on the evening of 22 October held a meeting in support of the Palestinian people's gallant struggle.

The meeting was attended by most delegates to the current 7th Conference of the Permanent Bureau of the Afro-Asian Writers' Association. Nguyen Ho, president of the city committee for solidarity and friendship with peoples of other countries, was present on the presidium.

Taking the floor at the meeting, Poe Mouin Bessisso, secretary of the Writers' and Newsmen's Association of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), voiced the Palestinian people's determination to go on fighting, stressing that they would not fight alone since their fighting banner is also the banner of the whole world against U.S. imperialism, Zionism, fascism and other reactionary forces.

Vietnamese writer Nguyen Dinh Thi, secretary general of the Vietnam Writers' Association, read the resolution of the Afro-Asian Writers' Association urging a just and durable peace in the Near East.

The resolution condemned the U.S. imperialists' cover-up of the Israeli aggressors in their recent barbarous acts in west Beirut and suggested that collective efforts be made by all parties concerned in the form of an appropriate international conference to stop immediately and unconditionally the Israeli aggression and bring them before an international court.

Pham Chanh Truc, secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City Communist Youth Union, on behalf of more than one million youths and young pioneers in the city, voiced their support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people and their indignation at the Zionists' genocidal crimes against 5,000 Palestinians at refugee camps in west Beirut recently.

The meeting adopted a letter of support to PLO President Yasir 'Arafat.

CSO: 4200/54

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION--Hanoi, 14 Oct (VNA)--An agreement was signed here today by the Vietnamese and Bulgarian Governments on the equivalence of the scientific diplomas and titles conferred in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The agreement was signed by Hoang Xuan Tuy, vice-minister of secondary vocational and higher education; and Filip V. Markov, Bulgarian Ambassador to Vietnam. Present on the occasion were Nguyen Dinh Tu, member of the VCP central committee and minister of secondary vocational and higher education; Bulgarian Vice-Minister Angel Pisarev and other members of the Bulgarian Ministry of National Education Delegation now on a visit to Vietnam. On this occasion, the Bulgarian ambassador gave a reception attended by Nguyen Dinh Tu and Angel Pisarev. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1636 GMT 14 Oct 82 OW]

COOPERATION WITH FRENCH UNIVERSITY--Hanoi, 22 Oct (VNA)--The Ho Chi Minh City University and the Can Tho University yesterday signed a cooperation agreement with the University of Paris sudorsay. Under the agreement, the three institutions will make exchanges in teaching, training and research, especially in biology and applied statistics. The French side will provide Vietnam with equipment for teaching and research, and will receive Vietnamese students and post graduates. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 22 Oct 82 OW]

FINNISH AID FUNDS PROPOSED--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced on 25 August that the construction of the Pha Rung repair shipyard in Vietnam will require the appropriation of an additional 11 million markkas in 1982 to augment the 16 million markkas previously approved. The intention is to obtain yet another 14.5 million markkas during autumn 1982. The Foreign Ministry assigned 34.7 million markkas for that project in 1983 and 6 million markkas for 1984. Finland has been participating in the Pha Rung project since 1979. The costs were at first estimated at 78 million markkas, but they have since then risen to a present total of 154 million markkas. The reason given for the increase is the increase in personnel, machine, machine maintenance costs, and other expenditures, as well as the increase in the general cost level and the delays in the progress of the work. [Text] [Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 26 Aug 82 p 10] 5955

CSO: 3107/174

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

EXPANDED ECONOMIC RELATIONS SEEN AS PRESSING NEED

Hanoi GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese No 4, Jul-Aug 82 pp 18-25, 59

[Article by Nguyen Van Son: "Studying the Resolutions of the 5th Party Congress: Expanding Our Economic Relations with Foreign Countries"]

[Text] Expanding and developing our economic relations with foreign countries, especially with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries within the socialist community, are a pressing task of strategic significance and a matter in the nature of a law in the process of building large-scale socialist production in our country.

Our country is carrying out the socialist revolution in a situation in which the economy has not developed and small-scale production is still widespread. To advance the economy from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, we must carry out socialist industrialization. An important part of this undertaking must be carried out by means of expanding our economic relations with foreign countries. In the present stage, our party has taken the position of advancing agriculture one step toward large-scale socialist production at a time when we cannot have a system of heavy industry that is strong enough to transform agriculture. This makes it even more necessary for us to expand our economic relations with foreign countries in order to import equipment and materials that are either not produced or not produced in sufficient quantities domestically.

Expanding our economic relations with foreign countries is also the basic way to acquire the achievements of the intense scientific-technological revolution in the world and the advanced production experiences of other countries and the quickest way to gradually achieve mechanization while making effective use of existing labor, arable land and instruments of production. Our country has rich natural resources, favorable climatic conditions for the production of many types of agricultural products, forestry products, aquatic products and so forth. By expanding our cooperation with foreign countries, especially the fraternal socialist countries, we will rapidly and effectively develop our natural resources and develop upon natural conditions. And, it is these natural resources and natural conditions that have made it possible for our country to expand its economic relations with foreign countries in a stable and effective manner.

Our country has abundant labor and our labor is skilled, creative and diligent; however, due to the consequences of many years of war, of U.S. style neo-colonialism and of small-scale production, this labor is not being fully utilized and is not being efficiently utilized. The development and utilization of this labor demand the development of the trades and the full use of the potentials that lie in our arable land, forests, ocean waters and existing instruments of production; at the same time, they demand cooperation with the fraternal countries.

In addition to the effect of stimulating the development of production, expanding our economic relations with foreign countries also makes a direct contribution to raising the standard of living of the people because it increases our national income and constantly increases the variety of products available to serve the material and cultural needs of the people. It also helps to strengthen political and diplomatic relations. The economic, scientific and technical relations among countries support political and diplomatic relations and are, at the same time, the basis for the development of political and diplomatic relations.

In the present stage, we are, in our economic relations with foreign countries, still encountering difficulties: first, we have not conducted full basic investigations of our natural resources. Secondly, the material-technical bases within the economy, in general, and within agriculture, in particular, are not highly developed. Agriculture is still rather heavily dependent upon nature. Thirdly, many industrial sectors, including heavy industry and light industry, are still on a low level of development, are experiencing a shortage of raw materials, fuel and spare parts and cannot meet domestic and export needs. Fourthly, the infrastructure is still weak. Communication-transportation systems, ocean routes, river routes, highways, railroads, air routes, seaports and wharves and warehouse systems are not developed enough to support the requirements of developing the economy. Fifthly, there is a serious shortage of investment capital for capital construction and the development of production because social labor productivity is low and the income produced by the national economy is not enough to meet consumer requirements. Sixthly, there is still a shortage of scientific-technical cadres, economic management cadres and skilled technical workers or these cadres and workers are not well coordinated with one another, especially in the strategic, leading economic sectors. These difficulties have more than slightly influenced the effort to expand our economic relations with foreign countries, even our country's participation in the international division of labor within CEMA. In the years ahead, our party will attach importance to overcoming its weaknesses in order to strengthen the material conditions needed to expand and increase the effectiveness of our economic relations with foreign countries.

On the other hand, in our economic relations with foreign countries, our country has many advantages in its favor: first, our country is a socialist country that lies in the tropical zone and has many favorable conditions for developing the production of annual and perennial industrial crops and producing many tropical agricultural products that the fraternal countries either do not have or only produce in very small quantities. Secondly, our country has a number

of natural resources, such as tin, bauxite, apatite, petroleum, natural gas and so forth, in very large reserves that are needed by our country's industry and the industry of many fraternal countries. Thirdly, our country has abundant labor and this labor is both diligent and creative. Fourthly, our country occupies a favorable geographical position in the center of Southeast Asia and along very convenient international communication routes. We must research and develop upon these advantages when formulating and implementing plans to expand our international economic relations.

As regards our economic relations with foreign countries, the 5th Congress of the Party stated: "The strategic principle and the main guideline in foreign economic work are expanding and strengthening our comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union"(1) in the areas of politics, economics, culture, science, technology, etc. In the economic field, we have been and are developing and making effective use of many forms of cooperation with the Soviet Union. As regards the other fraternal countries within the socialist community, our party advocates "developing cooperation through socialist economic federations."(2) As regards the two countries Laos and Kampuchea, our party advocates broadening our comprehensive cooperation and mutual help in order to develop the potentials of each country. The relations between Vietnam and Laos and Vietnam and Kampuchea are special relations. In the economic field, these relations are not only manifested in the principle of mutual help in the spirit of fraternal comradeship and mutual benefit, but also manifested in sacrifice and sharing. Even though they are encountering very many difficulties, our people never foresake this international obligation. Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are countries that share the same ideal, share common borders and have many conditions and capabilities for utilizing the forms of cooperation that are the best, the most effective and the most profitable for each country as well as for all three countries.

The relationship between our country and the fraternal socialist countries is manifested in increasing friendship and cooperation, in assistance and mutual help in the spirit of comradeship based on the principles of socialist internationalism and in the active participation in the socialist economic federation and the socialist international division of labor in accordance with the principle that all parties benefit. In this relationship, our party is concerned with its own national interests; on the other hand, it is also very concerned with strengthening the economic potential of the entire socialist community.

In addition to our economic relations with the fraternal socialist countries, our party advocates the suitable expansion of our economic relations with the capitalist countries and the developing countries on the basis of respecting one another's independence and sovereignty, equality and benefit to all parties. Expanding our economic relations with the developed capitalist countries is an objective necessity resulting from socialist industrialization and the implementation of the foreign policy of our party and state.

Due to the nature and purpose of capitalist production, the establishment of economic relations between our country and the capitalist countries is a complex matter requiring careful, thorough calculations on our part in many areas. We attach importance to establishing relations with other countries and economic organizations that display good will, sincerely want to do business with us and do business in a proper manner. The use by some capitalist countries of economic relations to exert pressure upon our party and government to abandon their policy is totally unacceptable. The experience of the fraternal socialist countries has shown that economic relations with the developed capitalist countries are limited and conditional.

Our party and state also advocate that we appropriately expand our economic relations with the developing countries on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit and in the spirit of mutual help and a full understanding of each other's difficulties in order to organize and implement long-term cooperative relations, thereby helping to achieve the unity of the anti-imperialist nations. Thus, the economic relations between our country and the developing countries differ from the relations between our country and the fraternal socialist countries and are not the same as the relations between our country and the developed capitalist countries.

The economic relations between our country and the other countries assume many different forms resulting from the level of development of production forces, production relations, the policies of the state and so forth. To date, we have used many forms of foreign economic relations and are researching the use of other additional forms.

Foreign trade is one of the main forms at this time. Foreign trade plays an important role in providing products that cannot be produced domestically or cannot be produced in sufficient quantities to meet needs; it also plays an important role in acquiring the advanced scientific and technical achievements of the world as well as in marketing products that can be produced in large quantities domestically and stimulating this production. Foreign trade also has the effect of opening and strengthening diplomatic and friendly relations among nations.

Our party considers "the task of strategic significance of the entire party and all our people to be making every effort to increase our exports in order to import goods." (3) We must make every effort to accelerate our exports to insure the importation of the equipment, spare parts and technical materials needed for the normal operation of our country's economy, for socialist industrialization and for the gradual balancing of exports and imports. In the immediate future, we must rapidly increase the volume of export goods. To accomplish this, every effort must be made to accelerate production and find every way to make full use of our abundant labor and develop each potential that lies in our arable land, forests, ocean waters, trades and existing material-technical bases. Every sector, locality and economic installation that is assigned a task must conduct detailed planning and adopt a specific plan for producing export goods. As regards products that can be exported and have been allocated

for exportation, policies must be adopted that encourage and provide incentive for their production and encourage economization in domestic consumption. Our party advocates giving investment priority to the establishment of areas, enterprises and so forth that produce export goods. A number of technical cadres and skilled manual workers as well as arable land, material-technical bases and capital must be allocated for production and business activities involving exports.

In addition to accelerating production in order to increase the sources of export goods, we must also take positive steps to expand the services, tourism and the other business activities in order to increase our foreign currency revenues.

In the effort to accelerate our exports, establishing the structure of export goods is of important significance. Given the characteristics and conditions of our country's economy at this time, our party has attached particular importance to exporting tropical agricultural products, forestry products, maritime products, livestock products, handicraft art products, a number of heavy industrial products and some minerals. While attaching importance to the production of many types of products for exportation, we are giving special attention to producing main force products that are of high value, that can be produced in large, stable quantities and that have stable markets.

In order to encourage the sectors, localities and economic installations to increase the production of products for exportation, the state has been and will promulgate policies that provide material incentive or appropriate bonuses in the form of foreign currency. All sectors and localities have an obligation to contribute as much as possible to the exports plan of the entire country and endeavor to increase their exports in order to meet their import needs and help to increase the value of export goods for the state.

The purpose of exports is to import goods. Imports must be very carefully calculated. We must make full use of the equipment and materials we have within our country and be determined to transfer equipment and materials from places where surpluses exist to places where shortages are being experienced. We should only import essential materials and equipment when they cannot be produced domestically. Imports must be used in an extremely economical and effective manner and we must always give consideration to our ability to pay for imports.

In order to complete the export-import task well, our party has decided to quickly strengthen the various foreign trade organizations and resolve the problems regarding the management mechanism, planning and policies that are posing obstacles to export activities. In order to uphold the principle of democratic centralism in the organization and management of export and import activities and in order to develop upon the dynamism of the economic organizations within this field as highly as possible, our party has advocated that a number of sectors, localities, organizations or large economic installations be given the right to engage in export and import activities in accordance with the principles, policies and unified management regulations of the state.

At present, there is a serious lack of balance between our exports and imports. The difference between the value of our exports and the value of our imports is very large. Therefore, every innovation that results in an increase in the output and variety of export goods, in high returns from the export business, in an increase in national foreign currency funds and so forth must be encouraged and supported. However, in the management and the mode of export and import activities, especially in the export-import activities of some localities, there are certain deviations that must be rectified in accordance with the principle that the state exercises exclusive rights in foreign trade in order to insure the centralism of the central level and broaden the initiative and creativity of the localities and installations within this field. The central level assigns to the localities norms on the amount of foreign currency that must be submitted to the central level and how much foreign currency may be kept within the locality when the locality completes its export norm and when it exceeds this norm. A policy must be adopted that specifically defines which products can be exported by the locality and which products are to be exported by the central level in accordance with a common plan for the entire country. It is necessary to research and promulgate regulations on the purchasing of goods for exportation with a view toward avoiding a situation in which purchasing organizations are operating within the same area and purchasing the same goods, which results in unreasonable increases in purchasing prices. Trade with foreign customers must be centralized on one level in order to avoid arbitrary grading of products and arbitrary pricing. This centralization on one level must also be governed by specific regulations so as not to restrict or impede the export activities of export business units. The economic plans for export-import activities of the provinces and municipalities must be decided by the people's committees in accordance with the common guidelines and policies of the entire country. In export activities, it is possible for localities to cooperate with one another or for localities to cooperate with the corporations of the various sectors. In this case, the economic plans for export activities are carefully discussed and decided by the concerned parties and also must comply with the general guidelines and policies of the state.

By means of necessary procedures and regulations, the central state administration controls these plans and their implementation. It is necessary to avoid regulations that restrict the localities in export activities; at the same time, it is necessary to avoid a situation in which the central state administration knows nothing about the export-import activities of the localities and installations.

Cooperation in the field of science and technology is an important form of international economic relations.

The salient characteristic of the present age is the penetration of social production by science and technology. Therefore, scientific and technical cooperation is of especially important significance in building, developing and strengthening the material-technical bases of socialism in our country, stimulating the advancement of science and technology, rapidly developing production forces, raising social labor productivity and gradually narrowing the gap between our country and many fraternal socialist countries. Our party advocates

displaying a high spirit of initiative and creativity while broadening our scientific and technical international cooperation with the other countries of the world, primarily with the Soviet Union and the other countries within CEMA, with particular importance attached to cooperation with the two fraternal countries of Laos and Kampuchea. We must make good use of the assistance received from and our cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries while endeavoring to establish scientific and technical relations with the capitalist countries and the developing countries.

Cooperative relations in science and technology among the fraternal socialist countries are fundamentally different from the cooperative relations among capitalist countries. Under capitalism, these relations are carried out on the basis of trade for the purpose of realizing a profit. In the relations among the socialist countries, the scientific and technical achievements of one country can, in necessary cases, be supplied to another country. The moving force behind scientific and technical cooperation among the countries within the socialist community is not profit, but to achieve the rapid economic development of each member and of the entire community.

The forms of scientific and technical cooperation among the countries within the socialist community are very diverse: exchanging opinions with one another concerning primary matters regarding scientific and technical policy and coordinating in the formulation of the most important scientific and technological research plans among concerned countries; cooperating in scientific and technological research; exchanging scientific and technical documents and advanced production experiences; cooperating in the field of cadre training, etc.

In order to effectively participate in the organizations and activities involved in scientific and technical cooperation, we must move forward and create for ourselves a certain potential and a certain level of development in science and technology. Our scientific and technological achievements will help to maintain and broaden our long-range and equal cooperation with other countries.

Cooperation in the field of production encompasses many different forms that are closely related to each other, such as contract production, product assembly, cooperating in the construction of industrial projects, specialization and cooperation in production, etc.

Of these forms, specialization and cooperation in production are the most important form of the international division of labor. Specialization and cooperation in production means centralizing the production of one type of product within one or a few countries in order to satisfy the needs of the concerned countries for this type of product.

Specialization and cooperation in production have the effect of raising the level of technology and the level of organization of production and establishing firm economic relations and production cooperation among countries. Specialization and cooperation in production are the basis for developing the other forms of international economic relations because they encompass preparations for production,

the production process and the field of circulation. Their strength is that they are able to make the most efficient and effective use possible of material reserves, labor and natural resources, raise product output, reduce production costs, improve labor productivity, economize on raw materials and improve product quality.

Specialization in production encompasses specialization among sectors and specialization within a sector.

The coordinated construction of industrial projects is a very important form of economic relations, one that is usually used within the raw material and fuel production sectors in which much capital is required, capital is reclaimed over a relatively long period of time and projects generally cannot be constructed by one country. The construction of these projects demands the participation of many countries in the form of capital, technology, equipment, specialists, machinery and even skilled labor. These projects are owned by the home country. The investment capital that is provided by other countries is repaid by means of the products of these projects.

Coordinating in the construction of industrial projects, processing goods for exportation and accepting components and assembling products are forms of economic relations that can be implemented in our relations with the fraternal socialist countries and even in our relations with the countries outside the socialist community.

International credit relations are an important form of international economic relations. On the basis of international credit and the other forms of aid, a country can increase the scale of its accumulation of capital beyond the scale of society's surplus product. Credit among the socialist countries is not exploitative in nature and is provided under preferential terms that ordinarily involve low interest rates; in many cases, interest is deferred for the first years or waived entirely. The country receiving the credit is usually permitted to repay the amount borrowed in products. Socialist international credit consists of credit for the purchase of complete equipment systems or for the payment of the costs involved in constructing economic projects and commodity credit allocated for supplying different types of products.

The international credit of the capitalist countries takes the form of the export of capital, has the purpose of earning a profit, generally involves high interest rates and frequently involves political conditions.

Cooperation within the field of planning is a form of international economic relations that is only applied among the socialist countries. This form consists of coordinating plans, exchanging experiences and cooperating in predicting and formulating general plans for each industrial sector or each type of production, exchanging experiences concerning matters of economic policy, the improvement of the formulation of plans and economic management, etc.

Coordinating plans is a new phenomenon in the economic relations among the socialist countries: as the economy of each country develops and is strengthened, the relations among the economies of the various countries become increasingly close. Once a certain level of development has been reached, a socialist country cannot formulate a national economic development plan that is scientifically based without taking into consideration the prospects for the development of the economies of the other fraternal countries and of the entire community. This law of the planned and balanced development of the national economy not only has an effect within one country, but within the entire socialist community as well. However, the coordinating of national economic plans can only be carried out in areas that two or many countries have in common; it is not possible to coordinate each and every norm of plans. The coordinating of long-term plans and short-term plans, including 5-year plans, is one of the most basic methods.

In addition to coordinating national economic plans, the socialist countries also attach importance to other forms of cooperation, such as exchanging opinions concerning basic matters related to economic policy, science and technology, exchanging opinions concerning and cooperating in forecasts in the most important fields of the economy, science and technology, exchanging opinions concerning improving planning and improving the management of the national economy, etc.

All of the forms of cooperation mentioned above increase the economic potential of each socialist country and of the entire community.

Our country, which is in the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism, is advancing from an underdeveloped economy in which small-scale production still predominates. We lack the material conditions and premises needed to widely and effectively apply all the forms of cooperation mentioned above in our international economic relations. However, research must be conducted so that together with the development of production forces and socialist production relations, our country will participate in these forms of cooperation in a manner consistent with the requirements and level of development of the economy.

In building and developing the economy, our party has decided to display the highest possible spirit of self-reliance, build and develop the combined strength of the system of collective ownership and develop each potential that we have in our labor, arable land, forests, ocean waters and the instruments of production that we have now or will soon acquire while attaching importance to developing our economic relations with other countries, especially the Soviet Union and the other members of the socialist community. We will make good use of the cooperation and assistance of the fraternal countries and not rely upon them; at the same time, we will correctly coordinate the interests of the nation with international interests.

FOOTNOTES

1. The Political Report at the 5th Congress of the Party, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1982, p 69.

2. Ibid.

3. Ibid.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

IDEOLOGICAL WORK AND PERIOD OF TRANSITION EXAMINED

Hanoi GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese No 4, Jul-Aug 82 pp 1-17

[Speech by Hoang Tung at the Cadre Conference held by the Secretariat from 26 to 29 May 1982: "A Number of Matters Concerning the Period of Transition and the Present Stage of the Socialist Revolution in Our Country"]

[Text] The 5th National Congress of Delegates summarized the practical activities of the party over the past 5 years and established the guidelines and tasks of our country's revolution during the 1980's and for the 5 years from 1981 to 1985.

The success of the congress was the result of concentrating the intelligence of the entire party, engaging in democratic debate from the basic units upwards and contributing opinions to the draft documents, which were ultimately adopted by the National Congress of Delegates. The resolutions of the congress are the platform of action of the entire party for the 1980's.

The entire party has completed the first phase congresses and will soon conduct the second phase with a view toward raising the level of awareness of the entire party to the level of awareness of the national congress through democratic activities so that all Vietnamese communists have the same understanding of the basic thinking contained within the various resolutions and turn the platform of the party into a revolutionary action movement of millions of persons, thereby advancing our revolutionary cause.

Under the leadership of the various party committee echelons, the persons who perform ideological work are directly responsible for giving the entire party and all the people a thorough understanding of the resolutions of the congress and turning these resolutions into revolutionary reality.

This process is the process of raising the level of awareness through education while struggling to overcome tendencies and viewpoints that are contrary to the viewpoints of the congress.

In the ideological life of we communists, it is relatively easy to reach agreement concerning basic matters regarding line and principles; however, as regards

specific matters, especially new and complicated ones arising in the specific process of the revolution, differences of opinion usually exist.

We face a number of pressing problems regarding the economy and the life of the people. It is clear that our understanding of these problems differs in some areas. For example, some persons maintain that the socio-economic situation of the country is a serious problem while other persons maintain that although the situation is a difficult one, more and more positive factors are emerging, consequently, the economy is improving.

Why do these evaluations differ? They differ because each person generally only sees reality as it exists at one place or a number of places and is not fully aware of the general situation or general matters, that is, it exists because of a onesided point of view.

If we do not correctly evaluate the situation, do not correctly evaluate the seriousness, the nature and the causes of the situation, it is difficult to agree on the measures that should be taken to resolve specific socio-economic problems.

A few persons maintain that the main cause of the difficulties we now face is the way in which the economy is being managed. More than a few persons maintain that there is, in economic activities, in the activities of the state and even in ideological work, a lack of vigilance concerning the struggle to resolve the question "who defeats whom" which exists between socialism and capitalism. These points of view are related to stand and methodology. When studying and debating matters regarding the revolutionary situation, the line, guidelines, tasks and policies of the revolution and even matters concerning ideology and organization, we cannot correctly explain the complex phenomena that arise in the process of the struggle, especially in the period of transition, which is the most complex period of class struggle, if we do not firmly adhere to the stand of the party and Marxist methodology. We have read about and have studied pressing contemporary issues and matters directly related to our revolution. We cannot correctly analyze or resolve any theoretical or practical problem of the revolution, be it in the field of the economy, society, ideology or culture or be it a matter regarding military affairs, the party, the state and so forth, if we do not have a truly firm grasp of the principles of the period of transition. The discoveries and generalizations made by Marx concerning the laws of the period of transition and the discoveries made later by Lenin concerning these laws are an especially important part of the entire theory of scientific socialism. The profound realities of the past 64 years of the world socialist revolution have confirmed the correctness of our doctrine, further perfected it and shed more light on the laws of the revolution in the period of transition.

The basic characteristic of the Vietnamese revolution and the basic characteristic of the world proletarian revolution (in those countries that have established the dictatorship of the proletariat), namely, that the revolution is in the period

of transition (transition, in broad terms, from the capitalist socio-economic system to the communist socio-economic system) differ only in the fact that each country is in a different specific process in this period of history (even if a country is in the period of developed socialism, it is still in the low stage of communist society).

Simply stated, the period of transition is the period of the struggle to resolve the question "who defeats whom" which exists between the new world and the old world, between two socio-economic forms, between the two classes representing these two worlds and between two opposing schools of consciousness. The laws of the historic struggle are controlling the development of mankind in the 20th Century and are having an impact, to varying degrees, upon the entire life of all the peoples on this planet.

Marx stated that it is absolutely necessary to experience a period of transition in the advance from capitalist society to communist society because a period of history is needed to build the infrastructure and superstructure of the new society, which do not exist in the old society.

In this period of transition, the new is born and gradually develops but the old continues to exist; the new system has been established but has not won total victory, the old system has not been rapidly abolished, the proletariat has not won total victory and the bourgeoisie, although toppled, is unwilling to accept defeat. The struggle between the two systems, between the two socio-economic modes, and, generally speaking, between the two classes is an extremely sharp struggle in all fields of life. In addition, there are the middle strata of society with their small-scale producers, who are the natural allies of the bourgeoisie and whose small-scale production embodies capitalistic spontaneity.

Lenin improved upon and enhanced the theory concerning the period of transition very much but there are still many problems that must be additionally researched, such as the moving force behind the development of history during this period. In the Communist Manifesto, Marx and Engels said: in a society with classes, the class struggle is the moving force behind the development of history. In the period of transition, the class struggle still exists but the form and methods of the struggle have changed and the positions of the two opposing classes are different than before; therefore, what is the position of the class struggle in this period and how is the moving force behind the development of history manifested? Is collective ownership the most important moving force behind the development of history in socialist society? Establishing and strengthening the right of collective ownership of the laboring people under the dictatorship of the proletariat and on the basis of the public ownership of the instruments of production are the most important moving force behind the development of history. Upholding the right of collective ownership creates an invincible strength in the struggle to resolve the question "who defeats whom." This is a matter of extremely important significance.

When analyzing the class struggle in the socialist revolution, we should not simply analyze the situation of one country, rather, we must give full attention

to the international aspect of the common struggle. The decisive struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie on a worldwide scale is controlling and constantly having an impact, in one way or another, upon the development of all nations; the forms and the degrees of this impact depend upon the specific comparison of forces and the specific process of development of the revolution in each country.

For this reason, the founders of scientific socialism adopted as their central, strategic slogan "proletariat of all countries, unite."

To carry out the proletarian revolution, the working class must first establish the dictatorship of the proletariat, seize the right to rule and topple the bourgeoisie from its ruling position. This is the key issue in the revolution because the proletariat cannot achieve its revolutionary goals under the bourgeois government. And, because the bourgeoisie never voluntarily abandons its ruling position, the proletariat can only establish its rule by means of revolutionary violence, the form and degree of which can differ from one country to another. It can be said that the working class of Vietnam, that the communists of Vietnam have a deep understanding of this matter. The extremely arduous struggle over the past half-century and more, a struggle involving many uprisings and several decades of war, has had the purpose of determining to whom political power belongs and which course the country will follow. This is an indication of the difficulties and bloodshed involved in the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in Vietnam.

The establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat on a nationwide scale is only the beginning of the period of transition to socialism; and, this period only concludes when the main tasks of the socialist revolution regarding production relations, science-technology and ideology and culture have been virtually completed. In this period of transition, the class struggle continues to be a sharp struggle in all fields of social life, the characteristic of which is the coordination of transformation with building, politics with the economy, peace with violence, persuasion with compulsion, education with administration and so forth with a view toward creating and establishing an organization of society and labor that is higher than that of capitalism because, as Lenin said, in the final analysis, labor productivity is the most important, the most basic factor in the victory of the new social system.

Lenin also pointed out that the resistance offered by the bourgeoisie increases many times once the bourgeoisie has been toppled because, although it has lost its ruling political and economic position, the bourgeoisie has not been totally abolished, still possesses certain strength and constantly schemes to regain its ruling position. The strength is partially the product of the support offered by international capitalism and partially the product of the remaining forces of capitalism within the country, which include the customs, habits and social consciousness that were formed within the capitalist socio-economic structure. The so called sacred, inviolable rights of the system of private ownership of the instruments of production, of freedom in business, of freedom of the

individual and so forth, having existed for several hundred years, became the central thinking of bourgeois culture and deeply permeated the very being of the exploiting classes. For this reason, the back and forth struggle between the two classes, the two systems, the two economic modes and the two consciousnesses in the period of transition is very persistent, complex, tense and decisive.

Lenin also said that "small-scale commodity production spontaneously gives birth to capitalism each hour of each day." This argument must be given special attention, especially in the initial stage of the period of transition when the economy is still in the process of being transformed, many different economic segments exist, the economic forces of socialism have been formed but are not sufficiently strong and the capitalist economy still exists to one degree or another. If we do not give appropriate attention to transforming the small-scale production economy and if, instead of narrowing the scope of the capitalist economy, we allow it to continue to expand, increasing stimulus will be provided for small-scale commodity production to spontaneously give birth to capitalism.

To us, what Lenin said 60 years ago is of contemporary value. If we do not deeply understand these matters that are in the nature of laws and are not clearly aware of the nature of the class struggle in the period of transition, we cannot explain or correctly deal with the problems we are now facing in our daily lives (each of us should deeply study Lenin's famous work: "The State and Revolution")

Another matter is that after the proletariat has used its dictatorship to abolish the private ownership of the instruments of production and abolish the exploiting classes, it faces the danger of being overturned by hostile forces at home and abroad. In the past 64 years, we have witnessed dictatorships of the proletariat that have been in existence for quite a long time, that have rather strongly developed industries and a rather high standard of living but which have faced the threat of being overturned and were only rescued by means of one form of assistance or another on the part of world socialism. We have also witnessed socialist revolutions that have won true victories but then deviated; at one place, the economic system has become a system that is neither socialist nor capitalist; at another place, the state has become a bureaucratic, militaristic state and then aligned itself with imperialism, thereby abolishing the achievements of the proletarian revolution. This is the complex nature of the struggle to determine "who defeats whom" which is being waged between socialism and capitalism.

The above mentioned realities of the revolutionary struggle reminds proletarians that they absolutely cannot be satisfied once they have established the dictatorship of the proletariat, that establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat is a decisive victory but is only the start of the most thorough, the most profound and the most comprehensive revolution in history. In the long struggle for the total victory of socialism, without a correct political line,

a correct economic line, a correct cultural line and a correct organizational line, the proletarian revolution can be defeated in one process or another.

We must not evaluate class enemies too highly, must not place heavy emphasis upon the class struggle, upon the struggle between the two ways of life as Mao Zedong did; however, if we give light attention to and deny the need for class struggle, for the struggle between the two ways of life, it could very easily lead the people's revolutionary cause to disaster.

We must try to gain a deeper understanding of the theoretical and practical issues of the period of transition on a worldwide scale as well as within each country in order to raise our level of awareness in our revolutionary work. Becoming aware is always a process of development that progresses from a low to a high level of awareness, from shallowness to depth, from a onesided to a comprehensive point of view. No one can be fully aware of each and every matter pertaining to something when it is in the process of emerging and developing. The same applies with regard to the founders of scientific communism: the discoveries they made concerning the characteristics, nature and laws of the period of transition from capitalism to socialism were brilliant discoveries but they were also simplistic and rudimentary in one area or another. Through the realities of the historic struggle, communists in all countries have very greatly enhanced the theory concerning the period of transition. As regards the length of this period of history, it can be said that the period of transition, which began when the first proletarian revolution won victory and will last until the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat on a worldwide scale, is a period of history that will last for hundreds of years. History has been and will continue to witness leaps forward, especially when the multi-faceted forces of socialism have become superior to the forces of imperialism.

After the socialist revolution won victory in one country, it then won victory in many countries, became a system and two opposing social systems emerged side by side in the world. This situation is one form of the very sharp, direct struggle between the two opposing political-economic-social systems, a struggle that occurs each hour of each day in all fields: politics, economics-culture, consciousness and even the military field. The strength of the two sides is approximately the same. The struggle between the two systems, therefore, has become increasingly complex. The arms race and the increased collaboration between imperialism and the international reactionaries are increasing the threat of war. On the other hand, however, because socialism possesses unprecedented material forces and the ability to rapidly retaliate against and destroy the entire system of capitalist states should they recklessly unleash a war, a new capability has emerged, namely, the capability to repel the threat of world war, and this capability is growing with each passing day.

Detente is a state of this struggle, one determined by the forces of socialism because imperialism never wants to voluntarily coexist with socialism. However, detente does not mean relaxing the class struggle; to the contrary, this struggle

continues to be a decisive struggle, the only difference is that a state of constant tension and threats of war are avoided.

The guideline of both sides at this time is to try to increase their strength in every area. The imperialists, primarily the U.S. imperialists, have lost their military superiority over the Soviet Union. The United States is making every effort to regain superiority and the Soviet Union has declared that it will not allow the United States to regain the superiority that it lost in order to prevent the military balance from becoming upset and, in this way, preventing war. Therefore, the struggle between the two worlds in this field is a very tense struggle.

In summary, the period of transition is the period of struggle between dying capitalism and growing socialism, between capitalism that has been defeated but not totally abolished and socialism that is expanding to the various continents but has not yet achieved an overwhelming position. The struggle to resolve the question "who defeats whom" is a sharp struggle in all fields of life. The communists in the socialist countries must always be vigilant against the threat of the proletarian state being attacked as a result of a scheme of capitalists within the country to regain the position they lost in coordination with a counter-attack by hostile forces overseas and counter-revolutionary rebellions organized and commanded by the imperialists, such as those that occurred in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

In the entirety of this struggle, the economic field is the most important field. The dictatorship of the proletariat state must display the superior nature of the new production relations, constantly develop production forces and create a social labor productivity that is higher than that of capitalism. This is the struggle to develop upon the superior nature of the unified, centralized, planned economy; the struggle to develop upon the dynamism of the socialist economy by means of many suitable organizational and management measures; the struggle to rapidly and widely apply the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution, to turn these achievements into direct production forces and so forth. The moving forces behind this struggle are communist ideals; the level of awareness and the application of the objective laws of the development of the economy and society; the future of prosperity and strength of the fatherland and the happiness of the people; the right of collective ownership of the working people; and the proper coordination of the three interests: the interests of the laborer, the interests of the collective and the interests of society.

Fully understanding both the theory and the practice of the socialist revolution in one's country is the obligation of each communist. Every communist party member must first fulfill the task that he must perform for his country's revolution.

We won victory over the aggressor powers, liberated the fatherland, established a dictatorship of the proletariat throughout the country, established the public

ownership of the instruments of production and are gradually building the material and technical bases of socialism and gradually establishing the new culture, the new lifestyle. Our people's revolution has won extremely large historic victories. Enemies both domestic and foreign have been defeated one after another and have been weakened but they have not abandoned their scheme to commit aggression against and topple us.

The domestic reactionary powers have been toppled, the landowner class has been abolished forever, the bourgeoisie in the newly liberated zone is being transformed and social relations have undergone a complete change. The working class, the class of farmers, the majority of whom are collective farmers, and the strata of intellectuals close to the people have become the collective masters of society. Remnant forces of the colonial system that have refused transformation are opposing the revolutionary state with the help of the United States and China. In the process of its war of aggression against South Vietnam, the United States established a neo-colonialist government to use as its tool and, relying upon and nurturing the bourgeoisie, it created a material base corresponding to this state government with economic installations and its own superstructure. These old ruling forces were toppled--the majority of them collapsed on the spot. Imperialism, in coordination with the Chinese reactionaries, is assembling, supporting and equipping these forces and encouraging their scheme to regain power.

In recent years, our people's dictatorship of the proletariat, especially in the South, has had to wage a multi-faceted struggle to defeat the subversive scheme of these forces and thwart the post-war plan of the United States and the plan of aggression of the Chinese that was carried out by the Pol Pot clique.

Our dictatorship of the proletariat has also had to deal with threats from the outside. These threats have involved the two wars of aggression waged by the Chinese reactionaries; after being defeated, China, in coordination with the United States, launched a multi-faceted war of sabotage against our people, a war which it wages each hour of each day to surround and undermine our economy, undermine our ideology, culture and style of life and attempt to create political chaos in order to create the conditions for subversive activities such as those conducted by them in a number of European socialist countries (without success). Many of our people do not see and are not fully vigilant in the face of the multi-faceted war of sabotage of China.

The struggle against their scheme of sabotage and subversion has not been well organized everywhere. There are organizations of the communist party, of the Youth Union and so forth in all cells of our economy, all cells of our society. If we are fully vigilant, if we properly organize the struggle within each village, subward, block, enterprise, agency and so forth and if we uphold the right of collective ownership of the laboring people, every scheme to regain power, every psychological warfare activity, every act of economic sabotage, ideological sabotage and so forth of the enemy will surely be crushed.

Upholding the right of collective ownership of the laboring people is a basic issue of the socialist revolution, of the dictatorship of the proletarian state.

The right of collective ownership is the moving force of the new society and the invincible strength of the proletarian government based on the public ownership of the instruments of production. The organizer of the struggle waged by the masses is the communist party, is the organization of the party within the basic units.

We who perform ideological work have the responsibility of personally organizing the struggle by the masses against the psychological war of the enemy. This struggle is not well organized, either. This is a major shortcoming on our part.

Our party has 35,000 basic party organizations with more than 110,000 party chapters and 1,700,000 party members throughout the country. Our party also has a reserve unit consisting of nearly 5 million Youth Union members; we also have the forces of the army, the public security sector and the other mass organizations. Each of our powerful forces is a tightly organized force, our society is an organized society. Thus, how is it possible for lackeys of the enemy to engage in psychological warfare activities on a daily basis? In addition to the six provinces that lie along the border we share with them, provinces which are under the constant impact of their psychological war, the enemy also directs their efforts toward our political and cultural centers in order to have an impact upon our thinking. It is within these centers that our overall forces are the strongest. If we properly organize and closely guide each basic unit, the nucleus of which is the party organization, we can surely defeat the psychological war of the enemy. The most common trick of the enemy is to distort the positions and policies of the party and state. Explaining these positions and policies and refuting the counter-propaganda arguments of the enemy are the task of each party member. Every province, municipality, district and precinct must mobilize its basic organizations and party members to participate in the struggle against the psychological war of the enemy.

Once it has been established, the direct task of the dictatorship of the proletariat is to immediately carry out the socialist revolution in production relations because the proletarian government cannot stand firm on the basis of an infrastructure that is opposed to it, namely, private ownership of the instruments of production. Only on the basis of strengthening the public ownership of the instruments of production is the proletarian state able to become the master of the most basic fields, of the fields that are most decisive in the struggle to resolve the question of "who defeats whom," that is, the economic field and the field of material production; therefore, the first objective of the socialist revolution in the economic field is the bourgeoisie, and there can be no peaceful coexistence between the socialist political system and the private ownership of the instruments of production.

In the South, since liberation, the people's national, democratic revolution has been completed but we must still continue the struggle to abolish the remnants of the medieval style of exploitation and thoroughly complete the agrarian revolution. Only by abolishing the remnants of the feudal system is it possible to establish a strong alliance between workers and farmers within

the socialist revolution and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is a revolutionary task that must be thoroughly carried out by coordinating revolutionary measures from top to bottom and bottom to top, that is, coordinating mobilizing the masses with applying the laws of the state, such as the cropland law and the other laws and regulations.

As regards the bourgeoisie being transformed, there are a few different points to be considered in making any evaluation of this class. In the South prior to liberation, there was a capitalist economy and a bourgeoisie that had power and controlled economic life and small-scale production. This economy was not a developed capitalist economy but had been in existence for a long time and had a relatively large material base. The special characteristic of capitalism in the South is that compradore bourgeoisie who are overseas Chinese or are persons of Chinese ancestry constitute the most important component and occupy the dominant position. They are a component of overseas Chinese capitalism in Southeast Asia and have close ties to both Beijing and Taiwan.

We do not deny that some bourgeoisie, generally speaking, are patriotic; however, due to their nature as an exploiting class, their natural political tendency is bourgeois and their spirit of patriotism is closely linked to private ownership of the instruments of production, to the laissez faire system of business and to the other bourgeois freedoms.

When dealing with specific persons, each person's case must be examined in detail.

The bourgeoisie and the proletariat are two opposing classes. When examining and dealing with specific matters, we must take the stand of the proletariat in the socialist revolution. One rather complex phenomenon is that both Beijing and Taiwan have enacted policies designed to encourage persons of Chinese ancestry to oppose the Vietnamese revolution. Resolutions of the congress, the Party Central Committee and the Political Bureau have irrevocably confirmed the need to transform the capitalist economy along socialist lines, beginning with rapidly abolishing capitalist commerce. The worst aspect of capitalism in the South, especially among overseas Chinese bourgeoisie, is commerce activities. We clearly saw the disruptive activities of capitalism preceding and following transformation and have seen the adverse impact of capitalist **style commerce** activities upon politics, the economy, ideology, culture and the lifestyle of our society. Therefore, there can be no harmonious coexistence between the socialist state and socialist economy, on the one hand, and capitalist commerce, on the other hand. Establishing, strengthening and expanding the socialist market are an important part of the socialist revolution. This is a matter of major economic and political importance in the struggle to resolve the question "who defeats whom." Only by abolishing the capitalist economy and replacing it with the socialist economy is it possible to totally abolish the bourgeoisie, abolish their scheme to regain the position they lost.

Abolishing the capitalist economy is an objective based in principle. Why, then, did the 6th Plenum of the 4th Party Central Committee decide to maintain the five different economic segments? Was it because our dictatorship of the

proletariat system is still weak and unable to abolish the capitalist economy? No, not at all! We decided to maintain the two segments of the economy that are capitalist in nature primarily because it is in the interest of socialism to use the bourgeoisie in industry to maintain the operations of existing production installations and open a number of new installations. These two segments are the joint public-private segment and the private economy of capitalists.

Under socialism, these two segments of the economy are also transformed and are transitional in nature because they still embody the private ownership of the instruments of production and exploitation but are under the political and economic control of socialism and the law of maximum profits as well as the control of the free market have been abolished.

When using the bourgeoisie in industry in the initial stage of the period of transition, we must always firmly adhere to the stand of the party and not divorce ourselves from the specific conditions of the struggle to resolve the question "who defeats whom." We should not think that the use of bourgeoisie by the new system permits them to continue to produce and do business in a manner that violates the interests of the proletarian government and the state-operated economy each hour of each day. On the other hand, we also should not think that the bourgeoisie, once they have been assigned the task of managing a state capitalist enterprise, can immediately become industrial managers of the socialist state. We must use them but, instead of depending upon them to wholeheartedly support socialism, we must inspect them and guide them along the path of socialist business, not allow them to pursue profits, to evade the law, to bribe and corrupt cadres.

In the newly liberated cities, has the capitalist economy, especially commerce been reduced in size or is it continuing to develop? Are the various forms of exploitation being reduced or are they continuing to spread? How is the struggle between the socialist economy and the capitalist economy unfolding? These are contemporary issues to which we absolutely must give full attention. When analyzing, evaluating and dealing with these issues, we must have a thorough understanding of the principles and viewpoints of the party concerning the class struggle and the struggle between socialism and capitalism as set forth in the Political Report at the 4th and 5th Congresses, that is, maintaining the two non-socialist segments of the economy and making conditional use of a number of bourgeoisie, compelling them to serve the interests of socialism (they do, of course, have some interests of their own) and constantly transforming them so that they do not harm the interests of the country and the people.

When researching and debating the resolutions of the congress and the lines and policies of the party and when analyzing matters pertaining to the class struggle, to the struggle between the two ways of life during the period of transition, it is necessary to do so in a manner closely linked to reviewing the mass movement and leadership work, learning necessary lessons and thoroughly implementing these lessons in practical activities in order to improve the quality of leadership and accelerate the mass movement.

At present, we are experiencing a situation such as the one mentioned above, namely, we are in agreement concerning matters regarding principles, line and policy but, in our concrete actions, there are deviations. Analyzing and reviewing the situation and, on this basis, adopting positions and measures designed to insure the correct implementation of the line and principles are the requirements of the phase of political activities that we have been carrying out in preparation for the congresses (phase two) of the party organizations on the various levels. Every sector, every level and every organization of the party must review and evaluate its practical activities since the 4th Congress and adopt a socio-economic program for the next 5 years to resolve, in a practical and effective manner, the specific problems regarding the class struggle and the struggle between the two ways of life within each locality and each sector. These pressing issues must be examined and resolved by we communists on the basis of unified principles and viewpoints. Only by means of such action can we strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and continue to move our socialist revolution forward.

The most important force determining the victory of the socialist revolution is modern industry; however, the decisive prerequisite for achieving this goal in the present stage is the development of agriculture and, in conjunction with it, the development of the consumer goods industry because this is the coordination between the economic program and the social program, between everyday life and the accumulation of capital.

Resolving the pressing problems of everyday life and insuring simple reproduction and the reproduction of the energy expended in labor are the prerequisites to expanded socialist reproduction. Our system and present economic capabilities permit us to resolve these important problems by means of upholding the right of collective ownership and developing, in the best possible manner, each capability that lies in our labor, arable land, forests, ocean waters, material-technical bases and even international cooperation in order to develop agriculture and industry within the district (and the precinct) and resolve the problem concerning the living conditions of the people. To resolve the problems mentioned above, certain material and political premises are needed. The experience of the countries that have advanced to socialism shows that if the state does not control the production and distribution of grain, does not resolve the food problem of society, it is impossible to avoid crisis. Experience has also shown that a proletarian state cannot exist in a stable manner on the basis of a small farmer economy. The same is true in Vietnam; the Vietnamese peasant is patriotic and revolutionary and follows the leadership of the communist party; on the other hand, however, we cannot forget the sense of private ownership and the small-scale production habits of farmers, especially middle farmers. The alliance between workers and farmers within the socialist revolution is an alliance based on public ownership of the instruments of production and is the path for advancing small-scale, private production to large-scale, socialist production. Only by carrying out the socialist transformation of agriculture is it possible to lay the groundwork for reorganizing production within each district, carry out the three revolutions at basic units and within the scope of the district, and carry out the established socio-economic program.

A Number of Pressing Economic and Social Problems and the Guidelines and Measures for Resolving Them

The first problem is the grain problem, the problem of supplying grain to the state sector. In 1981, grain production in both seasons was, generally speaking, good throughout the country. The amount of area under cultivation, yield and output were higher than in 1980 and 1981 was a year of bumper harvests, with approximately 15 million tons of grain (in paddy equivalent) being produced. Thus, production increased but the state still lacked about one-half million tons. We still lack grain because we have had to import anywhere from tens of thousands of tons to millions of tons in each of the preceding years and, in 1981, we were no longer able to import grain. We must provide for our own needs and are moving forward to successfully resolve this large economic and political problem.

The resolutions of the congress and 12th Plenum of the 4th Party Central Committee set forth guidelines for making the best possible use of our arable land, labor and existing material-technical bases and resolving the problems regarding the living conditions of the people. The targets for 1982 are to produce 16 million tons of grain and for the state to control 3 million tons or more. When we talk about meeting our own food needs, we are talking about food needs throughout the country. In our practical activities, we must focus our efforts on key rice areas, on areas that are relatively stable and have the ability to achieve high yields; places that have little or no ability to raise rice (such as the mountains), must develop the production of other grain crops and the state will distribute grain to these places or provide them with grain through trade. The guideline for our efforts is to initiate intensive cultivation and multicropping on all land under the cultivation of grain crops, primarily rice, by means of existing material capabilities plus the impact of the new management mechanism that is being formed and the impact of policies providing incentive for production that have been and will continue to be promulgated. This is the number one problem. If we do not achieve the norm of 16 million tons of grain and, in particular, if the state does not control 3 million tons, the living conditions within the state sector will become more difficult and every activity, from socialist transformation and the construction of the material-technical bases of socialism to stabilizing prices and the market, maintaining order and security and so forth, will become more complex.

With a population of 55 million and grain output of 16 million tons, the average amount of grain per capita is 280 kilograms, which is a level capable of supporting life. However, the problem lies in the fact that 30 percent of the population is not engaged in agricultural production but other important jobs, such as capital construction, industrial production, distribution-circulation, scientific and technical work, national defense work, security work and so forth. If farmers were to consume all 16 million tons of grain, they would still not be consuming too much but the revolution would face a major ethical problem: rice would be produced by many people but, without industry, science, culture, national defense and security, how could agriculture be maintained and developed, how could the premise of agriculture, the countryside, be closely linked to

industry, science, culture and the cities? For this reason, farmers must consume grain in a moderate manner and save some grain with which to meet the common needs of the country.

If we mobilize 3 million tons, approximately 20 percent of total grain output, and farmers use 80 percent of output, the percentage of grain output that is mobilized is not high.

The state controls commodity grain primarily by means of the following two measures:

Collecting agricultural taxes, which amount to approximately 10 percent of total output, and collecting payment in the form of grain from farmers for loans from the state or things provided by the state, such as electricity, water, the preparation of fields and so forth. We believe that farmers are ready to fulfill their obligations and will pay their taxes and repay their debts if they are thoroughly propagandized and educated and if collection efforts are organized well.

Establishing economic relations between industry and agriculture and carrying out two-way commodity trade in accordance with contracts under which the state supplies necessary materials for production and farmers make payment in the form of products so that the state can control an additional 10 percent of output.

It is necessary to strictly prohibit every act of profiteering in and hoarding grain. Only the state has the right to purchase commodity grain from farmers. This is one of the specific issues in the struggle to resolve the question of "who defeats whom" and is a matter of survival to the proletarian state.

With our country's arable land and climate, with our socialist political system and with the diligent and creative labor of the Vietnamese, it is clear that we possess real capabilities for resolving the food problem for all of society, provided that each village, each district and each province as well as each of our sectors adopts a specific, practical program for participating in the grain production program.

This is the first of the four targets set forth by the 5th Congress of the Party. Meeting this target will mean the successful implementation of the immediate platform. Resolving the food problem and the problem concerning the living conditions of all of society is the specific requirement of communist ideals, of socialist patriotism and is the moving force that guides the actions of each of us, not only of farmers and the party organizations in the countryside, but of the entire party, all our people and the entire army as well.

Grain production has not been accelerated compared to actual capabilities, the state does not control grain supplies, the use of grain at many places is still very wasteful, merchants can still pay higher prices and compete in the purchasing of grain in order to speculate in and hoard grain...these are incorrect phenomena that result from incorrect understanding and awareness on our part and,

it can be said, from socialist awareness that is not high or profound and from the failure on our part to promptly adopt more effective positions and policies designed to provide incentive for the development of grain production as well as shortcomings in management, distribution, etc.

Accelerating grain production, insuring that the state controls the necessary quantity of grain and successfully resolving the food problem are matters of revolutionary discipline that first demand united will and actions on the part of we communists. They are also subjects of education, subjects of science and technology, subjects of the jobs involved in organization, policies and so forth, are the central matters in each of our activities at this time.

Together with the grain problem, consumer goods are becoming a difficult problem, partially because production has developed slowly and partially because the state does not control all retail goods on the market, consequently, the state is not the master of the distribution of essential goods in the daily lives of workers. If it does not control goods, it cannot, of course, collect incoming revenue and, as a result, is not the master of an important tool in managing the economy and social life, namely, money.

Why do such acute difficulties exist? There are three types of causes:

First, our economy is still in a state in which small-scale production predominates; the economy has experienced many years of a fierce war and has been very heavily damaged; the structure of the economy and the structure of society have been overturned. We must also contend with the multi-faceted war of sabotage, especially economic sabotage at home and abroad, being waged by the Chinese reactionaries in collaboration with the imperialist powers; at the same time, we still must fully prepare ourselves to deal with a possible large-scale war of aggression. These are the true objective causes.

Secondly, there is the impact of the struggle to resolve the question "who defeats whom" at home and in the world. We must contend with hostile powers at home that are collaborating with hostile foreign powers. These powers possess significant material strength and are highly experienced in opposing socialism. In particular, the Chinese reactionaries, who have been using the experiences of the proletarian revolution that they themselves carried out in the past in coordination with the experiences of imperialism, have employed very insidious tricks to oppose us. It is always more difficult to fight traitors than familiar enemies.

Thirdly, there are the shortcomings we have with regard to our ability to organize and manage the socialist economy. This is the inexperience, which is very difficult to avoid, of a class that has recently taken power and begun to build its own economy. The bourgeoisie also experienced a long period of immaturity before becoming skilled.

Our party is a vanguard unit that is very experienced in the people's national democratic revolution and the fact that it is a product of our heroism has been proven by means of brilliant feats of arms in the wars of resistance against

foreign aggression; however, the party still has many weaknesses as far as economic organization and management are concerned. In contrast to a bourgeois state, which does not directly manage economic activities, which includes production and distribution, the proletarian state must directly manage the entire national economy and is directly responsible for the entire material and spiritual life of society. In addition, our undertaking is beginning on the basis of an economy in which small-scale production still predominates, an economy which bears the serious consequences of more than 30 years of war and amidst circumstances in which international anti-communism in collaboration with imperialism are opposing us in a comprehensive and fierce manner in a scheme to strangle our socialist economy as soon as we start to build it. The challenge is truly stern, especially in view of the fact that we have not yet overcome our inexperience in state management and economic management. The problem facing Vietnamese communists at this time is to focus every effort on reducing the amount of time that we are inexperienced and reducing the price that we must pay to develop our skills.

The obstacle that is restricting our effort to build the new society is the bureaucratic, administrative management and subsidization mechanism. This mechanism, which has existed for many years, has become an impediment and a habit to us. One important reason for this situation is that, during the years of the war, we had to rely upon tremendous assistance from foreign countries in order to wage the war of resistance and maintain our financial economy. During those years, planning primarily involved establishing production norms on the basis of how many materials were being received in aid without computing economic returns. During those years, we also implemented the unified, centralized management system; however, in essence, this centralism is bureaucratic centralism in which everything is determined on the central level and the central level provides the materials and money, not centralism based on the principles of socialist economic management.

Since our country's revolution entered the new stage, the tremendous assistance of the fraternal countries has come in the form of loans and the sale of equipment entirely on credit. Without this assistance, we would not have been able to rapidly restore the economy or build the initial material-technical bases of socialism. The assistance that we have received in the field of national defense has been even more important.

Cooperation based on the principle of all parties benefiting is being expanded. However, regardless of how much assistance we receive from the fraternal countries, it cannot replace the effort made by our people themselves. We must live by means of the fruits of our labor and must accumulate capital in order to build the country. Where we have made a mistake is that we have been slow to prepare everyone to display a high spirit of self-reliance, make the best possible use of every existing capability to support everyday life and practice strict economy in order to accumulate capital. If we act in this spirit, we can more quickly resolve the food problem and the consumer goods problem, which includes the problem of medicines.

We are struggling to abolish the bureaucratic administrative management and subsidization mechanism and remove the obstacles that are impeding production and diminishing the zeal of workers; however, we have not rapidly defined the line between centralism and the division of management echelons in order to uphold the principle of centralism and unity of the socialist economy and highly develop upon the initiative and creativity of each locality and each basic unit.

The basic difference between the two opposing economic forms is that the capitalist economy is based on the private ownership of the instruments of production and freedom in business, that is, business installations manage themselves, are free to compete and survive or perish on their own; the socialist economy is based on the public ownership of the instruments of production and the proletarian state is the collective manager of this economy in accordance with the principle of centralism and unity; however, this centralism and unity must be based on socialist democracy, that is, on highly developing the initiative and creativity of each locality and each economic unit, especially in the initial stage of the period of transition. The relationship between centralism and democracy must be correctly understood; it should not be understood as a matter of authority but as the development of an economic form that has emerged for the first time in history.

The system of democratic centralism in economic activities and the planned economy is the product solely of the system of public ownership of the instruments of production under conditions in which the scientific-technological revolution has been closely linked to production and production forces are continuously developing.

We are determined to oppose bureaucratic centralism, carry out the reform of management procedures and strongly develop upon the initiative and creativity in production and business of the various localities and basic units; on the other hand, however, we must establish a correct division of echelons and authority, strictly adhere to the principle of centralism and unity in the management of the socialist economy and be determined to oppose every tendency toward decentralization.

Another pressing problem that must be resolved is that of reorganizing production forces. We all know that our liquid capital and material resources are still very limited. If we continue to maintain the operations of all enterprises and if enterprises compete with one another to build new installations, production will stagnate at every enterprise and no construction project will be completed, thereby not only making it impossible to correct the imbalance within the national economy, but also causing the difficulties we face to increase rather than decrease. Therefore, we must classify and reorganize the production and construction installations. As regards those installations that are extremely necessary to the national economy and that have the necessary material and technical conditions, we must focus our efforts on accelerating their production and insuring that their capacity is fully utilized; a number of other installations must temporarily reorient their production and business and some installations

that are not truly necessary in the immediate future and to which we are unable to supply the necessary technical materials must temporarily suspend operations. This is a difficult problem, one that touches upon many economic issues and, in particular, many social issues; therefore, we must take this step in a determined but cautious manner and can only succeed in this effort if all of us act on the basis of the common interests of the socialist state, that is, of all the people.

We must give the entire party a clear understanding of the situation and achieve a high degree of unanimity concerning the pressing problems we face and the guidelines and measures for resolving them. We can only become strong and the revolutionary undertaking of our people can only succeed when each and every one of us is concerned with the common interests of the country.

In order to implement the resolutions of the congress, the Political Bureau has decided to prepare a basic resolution on ideological work for presentation to the party plenum to be held next year (the 2nd Party Plenum recorded this matter in its agenda).

The central theme of this resolution is the task regarding ideological work in the period of transition to socialism, primarily in the immediate stage. Concerning this central theme are numerous matters that will be widely and fully propagandized throughout the party and society.

The first important guideline is to clearly establish the thinking that the dangerous, immediate and long-range enemy of the Vietnamese revolution is the Chinese reactionaries, behind whom is an enemy with whom they coordinate their strategy, the U.S. imperialists. They are collaborating with each other, conspiring with counter-revolutionary remnant forces in our country and gaining the participation of reactionary powers in the world in a multi-faceted war of sabotage designed to weaken us and create the conditions for them to organize a counter-revolutionary rebellion and topple our dictatorship of the proletariat state. This scheme is an important part of China's counter-revolutionary strategy. This scheme will be pursued as long as disciples of Maoism, of Chinese expansionism and hegemony continue to remain in power in Beijing. There has not been a single indication that the political situation in China might change for the better. The struggle against Chinese expansionism and hegemony, primarily the struggle to defeat their multi-faceted war of sabotage, is a very complicated and hard struggle.

This guideline must be firmly and widely implemented on all levels and must become a program of action consisting of specific, practical measures designed to defeat the multi-faceted war of sabotage of the enemy and, in this manner, repel the threat of a major war. If we do not win victory over this war of sabotage, the enemy will continue to sabotage the peaceful construction of our people.

The second guideline concerning ideological work is to overcome the difficulties we face concerning the economy and living conditions on the basis of self-reliance and bring about a step forward on the part of socialist construction.

In the work of building the material-technical bases of socialism, we have received tremendous assistance from the socialist community, primarily from the Soviet Union. Only through socialist internationalism is it possible to acquire this valuable assistance. However, no assistance can take the place of the efforts that we ourselves make. We must cultivate among our people the sense of self-reliance, of moving forward on their own to overcome the difficulties we face, of supporting themselves and bringing prosperity and strength to the country; in the immediate future, we must concentrate our spirit and energies on successfully meeting the targets set by the congress, especially target number one. Basically, we must fully establish the spirit and will to successfully carry out the socialist revolution, to be ready to overcome every difficulty and hardship and to maintain a steadfast revolutionary spirit in the face of each challenge.

The socialist revolution, which is an extremely difficult undertaking, becomes an even more difficult undertaking when it is being carried out in a country in which small-scale production predominates. This undertaking cannot be completed in 1 year, in 10 years or in a few long-term plans, rather, it is the work of a lifetime or longer. Due to the long and complex nature of the class struggle, the revolutionary struggle in the period of transition and due to the difficult and long nature of the work involved in strengthening and developing upon the superior nature of the new production relations as well as the work involved in socialist industrialization, there must be clear policies designed to consolidate and gradually increase the fighting strength of the vanguard corps. We must care for the working class, the central character of the revolution, both materially and spiritually, strengthen the alliance of workers and farmers and strengthen the corps of socialist intellectuals so that they have the strength needed to successfully carry out this most profound and thorough revolution in history.

We possess the capabilities needed to overcome the difficulties we face, gradually correct the imbalance within the national economy, gradually stabilize the situation and advance our country's revolution. However, due to a number of shortcomings committed at the outset in establishing specific guidelines, policies and measures plus the fact that our thinking is still controlled by the thinking of waiting for and relying upon others, we have failed to see all the potentials we possess and the conditions that exist for developing these potentials. We must overcome these incorrect tendencies and do our very best to achieve the four revolutionary targets set forth by the congress, beginning with resolving the food problem and the living conditions problem. We must make it clear that we must endeavor to achieve these targets through our own efforts.

In the effort to resolve the problems we face, we must take the view of the whole, everyone must concern himself with the common good, not merely with his own interests.

We must constantly struggle against individualism, which is the source of every tragedy that befalls a communist. Individualism can lead us to the point where we harm the interests of the revolution and go against our ideals. History has

provided us with tens of thousands of positive and negative examples. We communists must always be vigilant against individualism. The communist party, primarily the basic party chapters, cannot relax for 1 minute their effort to teach the communist philosophy of life, combat individualism and protect their fighting force. Forging the communist philosophy of life and combating individualism are not things that can be achieved in one phase of study or review, rather, they require a constant, lifelong struggle on the part of each communist and each organization of the party. The methods employed to combat individualism must be very scientific; we must give full attention to the different psychological states while avoiding the use of forms that are unnecessary and ineffective.

Our revolution must overcome numerous difficulties. As a result of the correct and increasingly improved line of the party, we will meet every challenge and advance the revolution to new victories. As the situation becomes more difficult, ideological work becomes more important. Performing ideological work is the foremost, constant task of the entire party. If only 10 percent of the total number of party members were actively engaged in work on the ideological front, we would have an army of more than 100,000 persons. Why does a district that has thousands of party members not have enough persons engaged in ideological work? Why are the ideological situation and ideological work not very good at those places where high ranking cadres are concentrated, that is, at the agencies of the central level? Why does not each basic party chapter have five or seven party members directly engaged in ideological work?

This problem can be rapidly resolved by reorganizing the fighting force on the ideological front.

The propaganda and training committees on the various levels need not consist of many persons. The problem lies in knowing how to organize these persons and knowing how to perform this work. We must organize the force of lecturers and propagandists well. We must make good use of the mass media and organize the elementary and advanced training of propaganda and training cadres at each basic unit well. We must have propaganda and training cadres from the Tay ethnic minority to work with the members of the Tay ethnic minority, have Dao cadres to work with members of the Dao ethnic minority and so forth. The provinces are fully capable of organizing and guiding ideological work because our general qualifications are not low, not even in the mountain provinces. Our potentials are not small and it cannot be said that we possess no forces. The problem lies in our consciousness, organization, methods and form of activities, in our dynamism.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' CALLS FOR INCREASE IN STATE REVENUES

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[NHAN DAN 28 October editorial: "Increase Revenues, Limit Expenditures"]

[Text] In the socialist financial system as a whole, the state budget is the central link and basic financial plan of the state. Striving to meet the state budget satisfactorily by fulfilling all norms concerning revenues and expenditures is of great significance as it will contribute to stabilizing the economic situation, finances, prices and the people's life.

In the recent past some slight progress has been made in earning revenues for the state budget. Had the output of some main products met the plan norms more satisfactorily and had they been consumed more quickly, the result would have been greater. Noteworthy is that efforts to control and determine production costs and circulation expenses have been slow, and many irrational factors involving production costs and circulation expenses have not been discovered and dealt with promptly. The revenue system has not been strictly implemented. The revenue still kept by the enterprises remains large, and it is common for enterprises to withhold and sell some of their products in order to cover their own expenditures at variance with established systems and policies.

An increase has been made in the collection of industrial and commercial taxes, but it still remains incompatible with the operations of collective and private individual industry and trade, as well as with the climbing rate of prices on the free market. Efforts to combat tax undercollection and evasion have not been up to standard, and scores of provinces and municipalities have only fulfilled about 50 percent of their annual tax collection plans.

Concerning expenditures, laxity is still observed in the management and appropriation of funds for capital construction. Many localities have made investments either outside or in excess of the approved plans, resulting in low returns and rampant waste. In making expenditures for administrative or service purposes, many localities have not been economical; nor have they strictly complied with the various systems, criteria and norms set by the central government. Some localities and sectors have even invented their

own expenditure systems, thereby causing more difficulties for the state budget.

There remains a lot to be done to control revenues and expenditures under the state budget in the last months of the year, and extraordinary efforts are required of the financial sector as well as of all sectors, echelons and local administrative organizations. Basically, it is necessary to step up production and practice absolute thrift, strengthen management measures, exploit all sources of revenues, combat tax evasion and undercollection, and fully and promptly credit all revenues to the state budget.

In order to do so, we should resolutely implement the policy of rearranging production and construction, make good use of the existing production capacity, increase the rates of equipment output and use, better employ the work force in the state-run economic area and control and manage well production costs and circulation expenses so that production can yield good and effective results.

The state-run factories should scrupulously implement the amendments to decision No 25-CP, improve their planning tasks in line with the current realistic situation and develop their initiative and creativity in order to accelerate production and concentrate the flow of commodities into state hands and to overcome the situation in which production and business must depend on the market system.

We should adequately perform the duty of delivering products to the state and of contributing to the state budget and scrupulously implement the systems of wholesale prices for industrial products and materials.

The administration at all levels should provide close guidance for the collection of trade and industrial taxes; correctly implement the current policies of taxation--especially taxation of commodities in the south; combine tax collection closely with market management; oppose smuggling, forgery and other illegal business operations; collect all the overdue agricultural taxes; and make good preparations for collecting taxes in the coming 10th-month crop season.

Reducing expenses should be initiated by each sector, the administration at every level and each primary production unit. The items of expenses for capital construction, purchases of agricultural products and other operations should all be administered closely in order to avoid waste. We should practice thrift strictly in production; reduce the losses of fuel, raw and other materials, and all other items of expenses in line with the state-prescribed plan and budget; cancel all unnecessary items of expenses; actually streamline the organization; cut down expenses for meetings, entertainment and reception; implement the policy of state-people cooperation; and mobilize the people's manpower in accordance with the promulgated policies and law to carry out cultural, educational and health projects.

Budgets and finances must be managed in accordance with the unified financial systems and policies of the state. Although the allocation of budgets to

provinces and districts and the extension of financial independence to factories are correct and should be carried out, they must not impair the unity of the state finance system and the central government's right to centralize management.

Sectors, localities and primary installations should not institute the systems of expenses and revenues contrary to the general rules and regulations of the country. They must strictly comply with the prescribed policies and systems of financial revenues and expenses. Major efforts in carrying out financial tasks should be concentrated on implementing the state budget well in order to quickly restore order and standardize the financial system.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NGHIA BINH CREDITS STATE PURCHASES FOR STABLE PRICES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Hoai Nam: "The Market and Prices in Nghia Binh"]

[Text] Nghia Binh is a province that does not have much grain, food or other agricultural products. It also has few industrial goods. However, for many years, compared to many other places in the country, prices in Nghia Binh have been relatively stable. Price fluctuations and the distance between directed prices and prices on the free market are not very large. There have been many times when prices on the free market have revolved around directed prices. In 1978, while cutthroat prices were being charged at some places, Nghia Binh was famous for its "chicken station" (Quang Ngai City) and "rice station" (Dieu Tri). This year, the prices of many products, such as rice, meat and sugar, have been lower in Nghia Binh than at many other places (during this year, prices have only equalled 50 to 60 percent of the highest prices of other localities).

Why does this situation exist?

The Matter of Controlling the Sources of Goods Through Purchases

We maintain that this situation is primarily the result of the fact that Nghia Binh has, on the basis of maintaining and developing the production of grain and food products, successfully organized the effort to give the state control of sources of goods through purchases. Over the past several years, by means of teaching the spirit of patriotism and love of socialism in conjunction with the impact of policies, especially the price policy, the implementation of which has been improved, Nghia Binh has successfully purchased grain, pork, ocean fish, many other types of agricultural products and a number of industrial goods; it has met and exceeded the quotas of its state plan for many years in a row.

Experience has shown that the price of those consumer goods that are controlled by the state in relatively large quantities through purchases, thereby making it possible for the state to supply these goods to manual workers, civil servants and troops while having adequate quantities of these goods to sell, is stable. If prices do increase as a result of the impact of overall prices and upward

pressure on prices from markets outside the province, they do not soar. In a situation in which commodities are still in short supply and the free market still controls the lives of the people, putting the sources of goods under state control through purchases is extremely necessary because it is an important factor helping to stabilize prices. Of course, we do not deny that production is the foundation of prices. In a locality, even a locality in which production has developed and there is much rice, fish and meat, prices will soar if the state does not control the sources of goods through purchases and goods are allowed to slip into the hands of private merchants who speculate, hoard and disrupt the market. This year, due to weaknesses in market management and due to the fact that we let a number of private individuals from other provinces offer high prices and compete against us in the purchasing of dried cassava slices, our province was unable to purchase much of this product and unable to provide a supply to manual workers and civil servants, consequently, the price of dried cassava slices soared.

At present, in Nghia Binh, the grain sector, the marine products sector, the home trade sector and the foreign trade sector are making an effort to organize purchases well and control the sources of goods; these are the main branches that directly wage the fight on the price front and actively contribute to stabilizing prices.

Insuring the Supply of the Nine Essential Goods

Many persons in Nghia Binh have asked the question: Should we supply the nine essential goods or compensate for the prices at which they are purchased?

Before answering this question, it is necessary to carefully examine the effect upon prices of supplying these essential goods and compensating for the prices at which these goods are purchased.

Since the adoption of Political Bureau resolution number 26 concerning distribution and circulation, many persons have wanted to totally abolish the system of supplying essential goods and replace it with a price compensation system, maintaining that doing this would enable the commerce sector to become deeply involved in business and would make things easier for manual workers and civil servants. In Nghia Binh, facts have shown that supplying the essential goods not only helps to stabilize the living conditions of manual workers and civil servants, but also helps to stabilize prices. Because, at present, the state does not control the majority of cash, a significant amount of cash is still controlled by private merchants. Products that the commerce sector does not supply to manual workers and civil servants are, of course, sold on the free market at business support prices. Thus, private merchants who have much cash compete with one another to buy all of these products in order to speculate in these products, hoard them and raise prices. At present, we are unable to eliminate this negative phenomena. When it becomes necessary for manual workers and civil servants to buy these products, they must buy them on the free market at prices that are higher than the prices for which they are compensated. Prices continue to rise and the compensation paid must be increased, thus, prices rise again, prices constantly rise.

Price increases are also caused by the fact that there are many more buyers than sellers because, if we maintain the supply system, only the commerce sector makes purchases and it has trade goods at its disposal with which to control prices; conversely, if we compensate for prices, tens of thousands of persons have cash that they use to make purchases on the free market, thereby affecting prices.

Over the past several months, because Nghia Binh's commerce sector has been unable to purchase much pork and unable to provide a full and timely supply of pork to manual workers and civil servants, the price of pork on the free market has risen. Quang Ngai City has not supplied pork to manual workers and civil servants, consequently, the price of pork there is higher than at other places. Meanwhile, An Nhon District, which is 20 kilometers from Quy Nhon City and has controlled the sources of goods through purchases, has been able to supply pork to manual workers and civil servants and has organized the retail sale of pork, consequently, both pork and meat hogs are cheaper in the district than anywhere else in the province.

During the first 6 months of this year, manual workers and civil servants have been sold the full ration of firewood for cooking, consequently, the price of firewood on the free market has been lower than last year, when a full supply of this product was not provided. In 1981, during those months when manual workers and civil servants were sold kerosene, the price of kerosene on the free market dropped to or below the level of the retail prices of marketing cooperatives.

Experience has shown that determining when to sell products, where to sell products, at which price to sell products, by which mode to sell products and the quantity of products to sell are matters of a scientific nature and matters in the nature of an art which the persons who are directly engaged in socialist trade must learn, must know how to compute, that is, they must know how to conduct trade, must know how to wage the struggle on the price front. They must keep abreast of changes on the free market each hour of each day in order to organize sales with a view toward guiding and maintaining prices. They cannot be bureaucratic, haphazard or mechanical regarding this matter. During the 1982 New Year's Tet, as a result of having an abundant supply of pork, sugar and firecrackers, Nghia Binh organized many retail stores and counters to serve the people's tet needs, as a result of which, the prices of these products fell and every scheme of private merchants to raise the prices of pork failed. In the two cities of Quy Nhon and Quang Ngai, pork prices on the free market fell to 50 percent of directed prices. Conversely, last year, because we did not have much pork to sell to the people, prices of pork soared during tet. Over the past several years, during the between-season grain shortages and at times of prolonged drought, when the price of rice has risen, the Nghia Binh grain sector, as a result of controlling sources of rice and subsidiary food products and organizing their sale to the correct persons in accordance with directed prices, pulled the prices of rice on the free market down to the level of directed prices. Clearly, on the price front, the commodity fund is an important factor helping to stabilize prices.

The persons engaged in socialist commerce must have suitable modes of sale for each product, each type of commodity. Otherwise, private merchants who have much money and are "diligent," will purchase products in order to speculate in them, hoard them and raise prices, as they did in a number of cases involving the sale of high quality cloth, tobacco, bicycle tires, tubes and spare parts, woolen products and so forth. Methods must be adopted for conducting periodic inventories that make it possible to avoid suspending retail sales, thereby creating an opportunity for private merchants to raise prices. In late August, the price of pipe tobacco in Nghia Binh suddenly soared, primarily because we did not have enough tobacco to sell; however, the suspension of retail sales so that an inventory could be taken only served to cause prices to soar even more. Later, when the commerce sector organized the retail sale of tobacco, the price declined.

Attention must also be given to the corrupt practice of some persons within the commerce sector of conspiring with private merchants and taking advantage of retail sales, especially the sale of scarce items, to earn money by sneaking items onto the outside market, thereby affecting prices. This negative phenomenon has occurred more than a few times in Nghia Binh.

Managing the Market Well

The price of a product, especially the price of an essential consumer product, is related to the prices of many other products. Every unwarranted increase in the price of a product causes an increase in the price of many other products and directly affects the production and life of the people. We must fully comply with the system of directed prices established by the state (of course, within the new system of prices, there are still many points that must be researched and revised so that they are more reasonable).

In Nghia Binh, facts have shown that the tendency to raise prices and pursue the unorganized market has adversely affected production and everyday life. The increase in the purchasing price for 1 ton of sugarcane from 400 dong (the directed price) to 700 dong has not only caused the price of sugarcane to continue to rise, to the point where it cannot be brought down, but has also worsened the imbalance in terms of value between sugarcane and rice and subsidiary food crops, thereby affecting production. The livestock feed enterprise, which has been unable to produce enough feed to support the development of livestock production, recently increased its price nearly two-fold, thereby causing the price of pork to rise. Here, the following concern is expressed: if prices rise, how can we control the sources of goods through purchases if purchasing prices are not raised? The lesson we have learned is to have an impact beginning with investments in supporting production and, in this manner, tightly manage products. At the same time, we must adopt a suitable purchasing mode and a suitable purchasing policy, harmoniously coordinate the three interests and establish a corps of cadres who are skilled in guiding and organizing the work of controlling sources of goods through purchases.

During the first 6 months of this year, the supplies provided by the state only met one-third of needs and prices on the market constantly fluctuated; however, by this method, Nghia Binh exceeded the state planned quota on the purchasing of ocean fish by 31 percent, exceeded the norm on the purchasing of grain and purchased three times more cinnamon for exportation than in 1981 even though private merchants raised the price of cinnamon very high. In the purchasing of pork and tobacco, Nghia Binh did not chase after the free market and raise purchasing prices but it still made purchases at old prices with bonuses in the form of essential industrial goods for individuals and collectives that sold much and exceeded stipulated quotas.

On the other hand, market management has been extremely important and had a positive effect in helping to stabilize prices.

The experience gained in organizing the purchase of pineapples, tobacco, cinnamon for exportation, sugarcane manually processed sugar, ocean fish and a number of other agricultural and food products shows that if market management is lax and private merchants, especially the "kingpins," are allowed to raise prices, disrupt prices and use every trick to control producers and compete against state-operated commerce or collectives in the purchasing of goods, the results of the effort to put the sources of goods in the hands of the state through purchases are limited and frequently only a very low percentage of plan quotas is completed. Every locality must take positive steps to transform small merchants, shift the majority of them to production and organize those who serve as agents for the commerce system well while being determined to combat those who engage in illegal trade and earn their livings illegally as this is the only way the commerce activities of the locality can achieve high economic returns, support the production and life of the people well and maintain relatively stable prices.

In its market management, Nghia Binh has also displayed many weaknesses, such as "leaving things half done," working in phases and not maintaining the practices of posting prices and selling goods at posted prices; at times, we have failed to attack smugglers, profiteers, hoarders and those who earn their livings illegally and have, instead, directed our efforts against small-scale producers who sell small quantities of surplus goods; and the ills of conspiracy, misappropriation and bribery are also rather widespread within the corps of persons engaged in this work.

The development of production is the basis for price stability. However, in a situation in which goods are still in short supply and the economy still consists of many different segments, if we properly organize the effort to put the sources of goods into the hands of the state through purchases so that these goods are distributed to the correct persons in exact accordance with policy in conjunction with strengthening the management of the market and developing upon the positive role played by directed prices while combating every scheme of economic sabotage of the enemy, prices will be relatively stable.

7809

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AGRICULTURE

RUBBER CORPORATION EXPANDS OPERATIONS WITH SOVIET HELP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Sep 82 p 2

[VNA News Release: "The Dau Tieng Rubber Corporation Plants Nearly 10 Times More Rubber Trees Than It Did Last Year and Increases Its Harvesting and Processing of Latex by 4.19 Percent"]

[Text] By the end of August, in keeping with the Vietnam-Soviet Union program for cooperating in the construction of a specialized farming area encompassing 20,000 hectares of rubber (which will be completed in 1985), the Dau Tieng Rubber Farm (Song Be) had planted 2,723.3 hectares of rubber trees during the proper season and by the correct techniques, thereby exceeding its plan quota by 36.2 percent and planting nearly 10 times more than had been planted in 1981. From 90 to 92 percent of the trees that were planted have survived, including 1,204 hectares planted by the Stum method and 1,529.3 hectares planted with new, high yield varieties.

This year, gaining experience from last year when it successfully planted 285 hectares of rubber trees, the Dau Tieng Rubber Corporation thoroughly prepared for planting and assigned tasks at an early date to 11 state farms and installations. Before the start of the season, the corporation trained more than 1,270 technical cadres, management cadres and manual workers and sent them to installations to serve as the nucleus. This year's campaign to plant 2,000 hectares of rubber was carried out on the basis of piecework wages and final product contracts with laborers in all jobs involved in planting, thereby encouraging workers to work overtime, exceed their quotas and meet the technical requirements of each job. All of the state farms that planted new trees on large areas, such as the Doan Van Tien, Tran Van Luu, Thanh An, Phan Van Tien and Long Nguyen State Farms, exceeded their plan quotas.

The Dau Tieng Rubber Corporation has improved the work methods of and initiated the payment of piecework wages with bonuses to harvesting and processing workers. During the first 8 months of this year, the quantity of latex harvested increased 4.19 percent compared to the same period of time last year; the processing of latex into products of various types has meet 66.42 percent of the plan quota for the year.

In the past, due to the failure to assign an accurate plan to each worker, many persons ignored the trees that had not been scraped, thereby reducing latex output; some batches were scraped under pressure in order to increase output but the quality was poor. This year, the corporation has inspected each rubber tree grove, formulated plans from the worker upward, assigned more accurate plans to the state farms and established technical teams to routinely guide and inspect the activities of workers. In addition, as a result of the implementation of contract wages and piecework wages, workers have earned a higher income, work the stipulated number of days, scrape all trees and extracted latex from more of the trees that were dry last year (these trees account for 20 percent of the total number of trees being tapped). Since the start of the year, more than 300 workers at the corporation have met the manday, productivity and technical records set by the champion Ho Thi Com in the harvesting of latex. Miss Le Thi Loan, who is 25 years of age and works at the Doan Van Tien State Farm, completed her plan for the entire year 120 days early. In the processing of latex, as a result of an innovation that improved the system of latex kilns, the percentage of grade 1 latex increased to 96.35 percent, thereby exceeding requirements by 16.33 percent.

7809

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AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL SUGGESTS REORGANIZATION OF MARINE PRODUCTS SECTOR

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Expanding and Strengthening the Cooperativization Movement Within the Marine Products Sector"]

[Text] During the past several years, following a period of slow development and stagnation in some areas, the marine products sector has undergone initial changes in the areas of increasing its production and construction capacity and strengthening the new production relations in conjunction with improving its organization and management mechanism.

The marine product cooperatives in the North achieved an output of 94,000 tons of fish in 1 year, thereby exceeding their highest previous output, only 82,000 tons. In 1981, the marine products sector completed its state plan and, during the first 6 months of this year, many provinces exceeded their production norms, such as Quang Ninh, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Nghia Binh, Hau Giang and Ho Chi Minh City. The struggle to achieve the goal of 5 tons of fish per laborer is becoming reality at many cooperatives; some cooperatives are achieving an average of 8 to 13 tons. The coastal cooperatives in the North have virtually completed cooperativization within pisciculture and are continuing to perfect the new production relations. The southern provinces are continuing the campaign to have fishermen join many different forms of collectives. Since 1978, in their operations at sea, fishermen have also had to deal with acts of harassment by the Beijing reactionaries. And, at a time when many technical materials are in short supply, fishermen have still displayed the spirit of self-reliance, moved forward to maintain and develop production and continue to build the new management system.

However, besides these initial results, there are many pressing problems in the people's marine products sector that must be resolved, especially problems regarding organization and management. Many localities and production units have not established clear production guidelines, not established an efficient structure of occupations or forms and scale of organization, not respected the right of collective ownership of cooperative members and not respected the autonomy of installations; management based on administrative procedures and subsidization has created among basic units and cooperative members the attitude of

relying upon the upper level. These shortcomings have led to many negative phenomena, such as the following. At a time when many localities and cooperatives engaged in pisciculture have much surplus labor, especially subsidiary labor, management agencies are not giving their attention to opening other trades in order to reduce the difficulties being encountered in everyday life and make full use of labor. Many cooperatives do not have practical, clear economic plans and this has led to a gradual reduction in their production operations from many different trades to only one trade, income is low and cooperative members have gone outside the cooperative to earn a living. In some cases in which the upper level has supplied materials that have not been consistent with requirements, cooperatives have been forced to accept work tools that have not been consistent with their work skills or operational environment, thereby causing cooperatives to suffer losses. Generally speaking, the tasks of developing production and perfecting production relations within the marine products sector in the North and transforming and building the new production relations in the South are still being carried out slowly and are still marked by much confusion, primarily in organization and the management mechanism.

In the years ahead, the marine products sector throughout the country must reach a new level of development and meet the requirements of large tasks. In the section of its resolution dealing with marine products, the 5th Congress of the Party stated: "We must reorganize and develop the fishing industry, make full use of all bodies of water to widely develop the cultivation of fish, shrimp and other marine products and raise the ocean fish catch and the output of cultivated fish to approximately 700,000 tons by 1985 (with 470,000 to 500,000 tons being ocean fish). We must increase the output of dried fish, processed fish and fish sauce."

The marine product units differ from one another in terms of their level of technology and management and their equipment, consequently, these units must be classified in order to establish production guidelines and an occupational structure consistent with each place with a view toward raising total output and labor productivity.

In order to have work throughout the year and raise the income of cooperative member families, it is necessary to coordinate the marine product trade with other trades, such as agriculture, forestry, the handicraft trades, the development of the household economy and so forth.

While operating at sea, units should not only practice one trade, rather, besides their main trade, they should also practice coordinated trades in order to make full use of their time and increase the output of the various types of marine products. Besides fishing at sea, attention should be given to developing the catching of small species along the shore.

An effort must be made to equip with a full supply of implements and other material-technical bases needed for the marine products trades (including fishing, processing and cultivation). We must coordinate manual implements with machines

and provide the minimum quantity of fuel necessary for fishermen to operate under all weather and sea conditions. Localities that have the necessary conditions should gradually build fishing wharves to serve as centers for establishing a relationship among operations at sea and on the shore, repair work, supply activities, rear service activities, purchasing operations, processing and the services.

On the basis of firmly adhering to management principles, installations should take the initiative in looking for supplies, mobilizing capital, repairing implements on their own and purchasing additional boats in order to make full use of labor and develop the marine products sector.

We must widely apply final product contracts with each boat unit and each laborer in coordination with implementing two-way economic contracts between the state and the cooperative or directly with each boat unit. We must summarize and develop upon the experiences of those units which, as a result of improving their management mechanism and applying the new contract system, such as the Tien Thanh Cooperative in Quang Ninh Province, the Van Xuan Cooperative in Nghe Tinh Province, the Thanh Hai Cooperative in Binh Tri Thien Province and so forth, completed their norms on the harvesting of marine products, the sale of products to the state and the repayment of debts to the bank and have earned a profit.

The form of organization of marine product harvesting units is determined, in terms of the size and the mode of management of units, by the conditions at each place, primarily on the basis of the management qualifications of cadres and the voluntary spirit of cooperative members. If they are operating ineffectively, units that are too large should be divided into smaller units consistent with the level of management.

The southern provinces, in view of the fact that they are in the initial stage of the cooperativization of the marine products sector, should utilize many forms of organization, ranging from a low to a high level of development, such as production solidarity teams, low level production cooperative teams, high level production cooperative teams and cooperatives.

The district, which is a planning level, must, together with the responsible sectors, directly organize the marine products sector within the district in keeping with the spirit of the new positions and policies of the party and state regarding the marine products sector. The district must give attention to adjusting the size of and establishing a suitable form of organization for each boat unit in conjunction with implementing the new management mechanism and contracting system with a view toward completing the harvesting and processing plan and fulfilling obligations to the state.

7809

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CONTRACTURAL QUOTA SYSTEM IN RICE CULTIVATION IN HAIPHONG

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English No 8, Aug 82 pp 16-20

[Text] Editor's Note: In three consecutive articles in Vietnam Courier Nos. 2 and 3, 1981, we acquainted our readers with a new form of management in the agricultural co-operatives: whereas in the past the co-op members were assigned a certain amount of work-points on a given cultivated area, they are now asked to produce a given amount of paddy on the same area. And they receive all the paddy they produce in excess of the quotas, as well as having to compensate the co-op for any loss incurred.

The process of rice growing comprises eight kinds of jobs:

- Soil preparation (ploughing and harrowing by tractors or draught animals of the co-op),

- irrigation and drainage by motor-pumps or hand scoops,

- selection of seeds,

- preparation of fertilizers,

- supply of insecticides,

(These five jobs are assumed by the co-op.)

- transplanting of rice seedlings,

- tending,

- harvesting,

(These jobs are done by the co-op members and their families on a contractual quota basis.)

We also pointed out how the new mode of management has stimulated agricultural production.

The following is an inquiry into the results of this system of management in Haiphong after two years of application. Our reporters also raise some questions which need further study in order to make the system work more efficiently.

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This summer rice crop is the fourth since the contractual quota system was introduced to Haiphong's outskirts. 42,104 hectares of rice were transplanted at the most opportune moment, most of them with new rice strains. 55% of the area was planted with the "424" strain which is a high-yield strain suited to the alkaline and aluminous soil of Haiphong, 20% with the "Nong Nghiep 8" and the rest with some local species with a long reputation for tastiness.

The tilled area is larger than planned. Topping the list are An Hai, 7.8%, and Vinh Bao, 3%, above

target. The weather has also been favourable. After a few cloudy days came the early summer rains accompanied by thunder and followed by bright sunny days. We rode along Highways 10 and 5 from Haiphong to Kien An and from there to Tien Lang. The rice paddies were in the earing stage and very luxuriant.

The rice plants were better supplied with water and fertilizer compared with previous years. There had also been fewer rice pests. Some ricefields were infested with rats but an effective fight was under way.

A Look Back at the Past Three Rice Crops

A widespread fear in the first days of the application of the new system of management was that it would cause structural problems to the crops in each locality. But through our investigations we can assert that far from being disturbed, this structure has become more rational, with the crops complementing one another to make the most of the soil. Specialisation

1. Whereas in the past the paddy was dried on a common drying yard, it is now looked after by individual families in their own yards.

2. In the past pig raising was a collective venture. Now only the sows are raised in collective farms, porkers are raised by private families which are dutybound to remit a given amount of meat to the co-operative.

of cultivation along the traditional lines continues. In the villages, the sideline occupations have been preserved. Some new lines have been added, such as the building materials industry. The drop in the output of some traditional handicrafts was due not to the system of contractual quotas but rather to the shortage of raw materials and fuel, and inadequate pricing policies.

The existing material and technical bases have been used rationally and effectively. In some respects, they have been considerably strengthened, especially as far as draught power is concerned. Working implements such as ploughs and harrows, insecticide sprayers and hand tools, as well as the irrigation facilities, have been improved or better utilized.

On the district scale, the water conservation works continue to be broadened. Since 1981 the slogan "Let the government and people work together" has been applied in the building of small and medium-sized irrigation works. The Cong Ro irrigation system in Tien Lang district built at the cost of 12 million dong was completed four months ahead of schedule and is capable of watering the whole spring-summer rice area of the district. The Trung Trang pumping station in Kien An district with a capacity of 24,000 cubic metres of water per hour was also commissioned earlier than schedule. It is capable of watering 20,000 hectares of rice in Kien An and Do Son districts.

In many co-ops the paddy stores and drying yards of the production teams have been turned into crèches or handicraft establishments¹.

Some pig farms of the co-ops which in the past operated at a loss have been demolished or converted into other uses such as storehouses for bricks and tiles produced by the co-ops themselves².

Most of the electric or diesel threshing machines have been put away for maintenance due to the shortage of electricity and oil. The Truong Son co-op in Kien An has, since the autumn crop of 1981, added 150,000 dong worth of equipment and materials to its fixed assets, compared with 30,000 dong of fixed assets not yet put to the service of production.

Also in the two years of 1981 and 1982 the city supplied the co-ops with more than 300 motorized insecticide sprayers and more than 300 assorted pumps, and installed more than 30 kilometres of transmission lines and 21 small pumping stations. The co-ops, for their part, have purchased another 1,000-odd draught cattle and many transport means such as boats, buffalo-drawn carts and wheelbarrows.

Along with the reinforcement of the technical-material bases Haiphong has considerably expanded the tilled area along the coast, in Gia Minh, Trang Cat and Vinh Quang. In two years 3,300 hectares of newly claimed lands have been put to double-cropped cultivation.

Almost all the co-ops have cut down their managerial staff and other non-productive jobs. Likewise, the size of each co-op and production team has also been reduced to a more rational and manageable level. In the new system, the farmers really have a voice in the affairs of the co-op, in production, in management and in the distribution of the products, and their sense of responsibility has manifestly increased. Everywhere we went we observed a better use of the work force and better mobilisation of the co-op members' potentials for the production of material wealth.

We also observed ardour in the application of intensive farming methods by all the production teams in each co-op as well as in all the suburban districts of Haiphong.

At present, 240 households are working their fields under the contractual quota system. A breakdown shows that about 39% of them have surpassed their quotas, 50% have achieved their quotas, and only 10-11% have fallen behind. Of the latter, 5-6% paid inadequate or no attention to intensive farming methods. Some families used no fertilizer and even consumed the seed rice allotted them.

In the six rice crops planted during the years 1979-81, three were grown under the contractual quota system with yields ranging from 20.86 quintals to 24.55 quintals per hectare, up by 3.69 quintals compared with the previous crops. Total paddy output rose by 57,696 tons. The reasons are many but the role of the contractual quota system is undeniable.

In addition to rice, Haiphong's outskirts are also major vegetable growers. In 1980 and 1981 they supplied 25,000 — 32,000 tons of assorted vegetables to the city. In the first three months of 1982 alone, Haiphong exported thousands of tons of cabbages, kohlrabi and cauliflowers. The area of subsidiary winter crops has not been noticeably affected by the new system of management except for a dramatic drop in the area of potatoes (60-70%) which, however, have been replaced by sweet potatoes and other dry starch crops.

Contractual quotas have also been assigned to individual farmers in some co-operatives with regard to pig raising, especially the raising of sows at the collective sties of the co-ops. As for porkers, they are raised in private families also under the system of contractual quotas. True, the total of pigs of Haiphong has not increased during the past crops, but their combined weight has. The crossbred species accounted for 50% of the total, up by 22.3% over 1979. The average weight of porkers at the time of their delivery to the State increased from 47 kilos to 56 kilos. Live pigs delivered to the State rose from 4,500 tons in 1980 to 5,900 tons in 1981.

On the whole, the production relations in the countryside have been strengthened. This is especially manifest at the formerly lagging co-ops. But progress is also noticeable at the front-rank co-ops both in the matters of production and management. Most of the co-ops have correctly handled the relationship between the three interests: of the State, of the collective and of the individual farmer. Hoang Manh Thanh, head of the Agriculture Committee of the Haiphong Party Committee, said: "So

far we have held three conferences on the contractual quota system. Some errors and deviations were corrected in time. It is true that some co-operatives are still grappling hard with the problems posed by the new system but we can say that the positive aspects remain the dominant ones. Otherwise, Haiphong would not have been able to fulfil its obligations toward the State with regard to food procurement, export quotas, the enlistment of young men for military service, etc. The life of the more than 800,000 inhabitants in the suburbs has also improved markedly compared with previous years."

Some Shortcomings To Be Overcome

As always, a new policy poses new problems which need time and experience to solve. After three rice crops under the new system of management, Haiphong has made encouraging achievements. But shortcomings are still many, especially in the guidance of its application.

First, psychologically speaking, there has been a marked difference between the co-op cadres who assign the quotas and the farmers who accept the quotas.

The farmers have long been accustomed to traditional primitive methods of farming. By accepting a quota they take upon themselves the responsibility of remitting a given amount of products to the co-operatives, and consequently, also the risk of failure, excepting, of course, failures due to objective reasons.

This prompts them to carry out intensive cultivation to overfulfil the assigned quotas. But in the present conditions in which the co-operative cannot yet ensure smooth

operation of many jobs assumed by collective work, the farmer is inclined to encroach upon these areas of the co-op for their own benefit.

The jobs assumed by collective work are those directly related to the material and technical bases of the co-op and are financed one way or another by the State. However, as things stand now, the State supplies in materials and equipment to the co-ops are often late in coming, deficient in quantity and low in quality. Consequently, the farming process remains erratic in several jobs which generally comes under the responsibility of the co-op.

On the other hand, in quite a few co-ops the managing committees and the responsible cadres of the production teams still keep their old working style, lack dynamism and creativeness, and often care for their families more than for the co-operatives. In the new system of management, they are called upon to discharge three tasks at the same time: to give precise orders, to supervise their execution and check the results of all work of the production teams as well as individual farmers. But in most cases, they only know how to give orders and assign quotas. Little has been done with regard to supervising the execution and checking on the results. In some places we visited, there was practically no supervision and as a result, many co-op members suggested further cutting down on the managerial staff of the co-ops.

Allotment of Rice Fields and Production Quotas

In the places we visited there is a great disparity in the ways the fields are allotted and about

who are to be allotted quotas. In some places, the land is distributed on a per capita basis, in others, on the basis of the number of work-hands. The fields farmed by a family comprise both near and far, fertile and barren fields. The Truong Thanh co-op, for instance, divides its fields into three categories: high-, medium- and low-lying. In some co-ops in Tien Lang, Kien An and Vinh Bao districts the allotment of ricefields is combined with the principle of food distribution. This results in a parcelling out of the fields. In some cases, a family was allotted 1.2 mau (about 3,800 square metres) of ricefields divided into 17 plots. In this crop, each family is allotted 7-8 plots at most and 3-4 at least. Those who are employed in side occupations and in managerial jobs are allotted half the average for the ploughhands.

The output increased crop after crop in all co-operatives. But the share from the collective sector has not, and in some cases, has even decreased. This is because while the co-op population increased year after year, the contributions of the co-op members under the new system remained almost static. Under this system, the procurement of co-op members to the co-op would remain unchanged during from three to five years. This policy known as "stabilisation of field allotment and production quotas" aims to stimulate the farmer to practise intensive cultivation through the selection of better seeds, the use of more fertilizer and improvement of the irrigation ditches leading to the ricefields. This, in return, would create conditions for the co-ops to increase its overall output and accordingly, to increase the share of its members from the collective economy and invest more in development programs. But the situation in many co-ops in Haiphong has shown a certain dwindling of the collective

economy due to the fact that the quotas allotted to the co-op families have not changed for too long a time while in practice, conditions for increasing the quotas assigned to the farmers have emerged. These are problems which need study by the co-ops in Haiphong in the allocation of quotas to the co-op members.

Plants and Animals in the New System of Management

Rice strains and pig breeds are quite complicated problems arising from the new system of management. In the areas we visited the slogan "joint seed selection by the co-op and its members" has been raised but in practice the only thing the co-ops had done was to work out a program for the use of the right rice strains for each kind of soil and for each crop. The co-op members selected the seeds for themselves, stored them, treated them in warm water and sowed them. In other words, the farmers entirely look after the seed question.

For the time being, this has proved more profitable than the method used in the past. However, it also has a drawback. Some families are not well acquainted with technical problems and made the wrong choice of seeds.

In some places the co-op farmers exchanged seeds among themselves or sowed seeds other than those prescribed in the plan, which resulted in the failure to conform with the co-op's planting scheme. For instance, at the Truong Son co-op the plan was to sow the fields mainly with the "424" and "Nong Nghiep 8" rice strains. But some families preferred the Dong Hung, Hung Hai, Thai Binh or "836" which are not on the list of prescribed strains. These families

often name their rice strains after the localities where they are purchased.

The selection of seeds in the present system of management poses some problems which need attention. First, some strains give quite high yields but degenerate very quickly. Secondly, the intermingling of strains in the same ricefield is still a very common phenomenon. Hence the need to form a well-equipped seed selection establishment at each co-op to produce thoroughbred strains and to reintroduce traditional strains that give stable yields and have proved most suitable to the local conditions. Each co-op should form its own seed selection and curing group or may entrust this work to some families with long-standing experience in intensive cultivation and give them the best plots as sowing grounds. There also must be an appropriate investment policy regarding the management of seeds. Each district should have a seed farm. Only in this way can we preserve the quality of the good rice strains and fit them more and more to the specific conditions of each locality.

The relationship between the rice plant and the pig is essentially one between food grain and foodstuffs, between the need in fertilizer and the potentiality in intensive farming. In many districts such as Kien An and Tien Lang, the price of breeding pigs is high because of the shortage of sows. The number of sows in Haiphong dropped from 32,905 in 1980 to 26,878 in 1981. Except for a few co-ops which still raise sows in collective sties most co-ops have abandoned collective pig breeding, causing quite a problem in the supply of breeding pigs. In 1981, Haiphong sold to the State 5,700 tons of pork in excess

of plan, but the deliveries often fell behind schedule. When delivery dates were approaching, the co-op usually had to increase the ratio of paddy in the barter for the amount of pork from the farmers, from four to six kilos of paddy for a kilo of live pig. This is because the co-op has no porkers in its sties while those in the private sties come under the complete disposal of the families. At present, some co-ops have redressed the situation by restoring collective pig raising, especially sow raising by allotting a fixed quota in weight of live pigs to the families of co-op farmers.

The Buffalo and Regulations Concerning Its Use

Draught power, which in this case means the number of buffaloes and oxen, is a topic of intense debate in the new system of management. During the recent crops, especially the last summer crop, there was an above-normal death rate of buffaloes, which many people ascribed to their overwork. What is the truth? Facts demonstrated that in Haiphong during the winter-spring crop of 1979-1980, 1,209 buffaloes out of a total of 269,000 died. But from the autumn crop of 1980 to the end of October 1981 when 75-100% of the co-ops adopted the new system of management 1,000-1,200 buffaloes died. Meanwhile, the number of baby buffaloes rose by 1,200-1,300. In 1981 Haiphong had

26,078 draught buffaloes compared with 25,600 in 1980. At the Truong Thanh, Truong Son, Minh Duc, Duong Quan and other co-ops throughout the city the death rate of buffaloes is relatively low. For instance, at the Khoi Nghia co-op in Tien Lang district, 42 buffaloes out of a total 189, or 22%, died in the 1980-81 winter-spring crop. In the years from 1980 to 1982 this co-op purchased an additional 71

buffaloes, but 59 died, of which 39 from overwork.

In general, all co-ops lack draught power. The workload for each animal therefore tends to increase as a result of the rapid narrowing of the machine-ploughed area due to the shortage of fuel and materials and a higher pay for the tractor teams. In 1980 when the new system of management was first applied, because of bad management, the death rate among the buffaloes was very high. But in the recent spring cultivation, in spite of a severe and prolonged cold spell, the number of deaths has decreased markedly, totalling only 500 for the whole city. This is because the co-ops have worked out a regulation on the use of draught animals which comprises three major points: a work quota for each animal, a time-limit for its use, and the value of each category of buffaloes and oxen. In addition, the co-ops have set out a regime of responsibility of the ploughperson and of the raiser of the animal before the production team.

Remittance of Products

The remittance of paddy to the co-op is another problem. In many co-ops we visited quite a few farmers still owed paddy. In Kien An district, Tan Dan commune which has the smallest amount of paddy in arrears, the farmers owed 700 tons or 3.4% of the total paddy output of the commune. In Tien Lang district, the figure was 630 tons or 1.8% of the amount the farmers had to procure for the co-ops under the contractual quota system. In Khoi Nghia co-op, Tien Lang district, the arrears stood at 47 tons at the end of 1981, or 1% of the quotas assigned, which was almost equal to the amount of seeds destined for the whole crop. Of the 47 tons mentioned above, 24 tons were debts

contracted in the previous crops. Said the head of the planning committee of the co-op: "As a matter of fact, the farmers owe the co-op only just over 9 tons. The rest represents the debt contracted by those who accepted quotas in pig raising but who failed to pay their remittances in live pigs and their arrears were converted into paddy equivalent."

A breakdown produced by the Agricultural Co-operatives Management Department of the Agricultural Service of Haiphong shows that out of the unpaid paddy remittances in 1981, 20% are debts accumulated over the years, 60% through the farmers' failure to meet their quotas in live pigs and the rest are pure agricultural debts.

In each co-op, from 5 to 7 families failed to meet their quotas in paddy and they are also the ones who owed most paddy to the co-op. There are also other reasons for the failure to meet the contractual quotas such as bad crops due to unfavourable weather or pest ravage, the tendency of farmers to retain their grain to secure against poor crops, or to meet emergency expenditures...

In any case, the failure of the farmers to make their due procurements to the co-ops remains a question which needs special attention, especially in difficult years. In quite a few co-ops, due to the large amount of paddy owed by the farmers, the co-op paddy inventories are only on paper. This has caused many difficulties to the co-ops in the planning of future operations.

HOANG HIEN and TRAN HUNG

CSO: 4200/70

AGRICULTURE

TYPHOON 'DEVASTATES' AREA NEAR VINH CITY

BK211550 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] On 18 October typhoon No 7 crossed the coast between Quynh Luu District and Vinh City, Nghe Tinh, with winds reaching force 11 to 12 and gusting to force 13 and more--over 140 km per hour--causing havoc within a radius of 48 km. This typhoon was the longest--from 0400 to 1600--and also the most damaging ever recorded in this area.

According to initial reports, in the 80 sq km area devastated by the typhoon, some 47,000 hectares of 10th-month rice were seriously damaged and the rice crop on a further more than 90,000 hectares will suffer a drop in yield generally estimated at from 12 to 15 percent. Other crops such as oranges, coffee, corn and sweet potatoes were destroyed, seriously damaged or will suffer a fall in yield.

The party and people's committees of Nghe Tinh Province have sent many teams of cadres to help the various districts, especially those hardest hit by the typhoon, in surveying and assessing losses in human lives, property, supplies and public facilities; and on this basis, guide and encourage the people to develop the spirit of self-reliance and make full use of local resources, manpower and materials to promptly overcome the typhoon's effects.

As an immediate step, it is necessary to meet the people's needs for food and shelter and help them promptly stabilize their lives and production. Districts and villages spared or lightly affected by the typhoon must help hard-hit districts. The province has encouraged cadres, workers and civil servants to work overtime, drying and satisfactorily maintaining the drenched grain and food supplies and commodities; classified the damage rice areas to facilitate tending and fertilization efforts; and organized efforts to combat acidity and salinity on thousands of hectares of rice flooded by tidal waves in order to protect this rice crop and prepare for the next crop.

At present thousands of people, cadres and workers in the province are repairing houses, schools, hospitals and public buildings. The housing quarters and school facilities of the province's advanced normal school were completely destroyed by the typhoon, but after only 2 days temporary shelter has been provided for the more than 1,100 cadres, teachers and students of the school.

CSO: 4209/54

AGRICULTURE

TEN-DAY AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT ROUNDUP

OW221347 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Review of agricultural activities over the past 10 days]

[Summary] "Last week, due to the aftermath of typhoon No 7, the provinces north of Thanh Hoa--Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh and Hai Hung--experienced heavy rains, causing waterlogging and flooding in a number of areas of ripening 10th-month rice. All available means have been concentrated in these areas to fight against waterlogging and save the rice."

According to plan, the water conservancy sector would have supplied only 15,000 kw of electricity last week to irrigate a number of high-lying areas. After the heavy rains, the electric sector increased its supply from 35,000 to 37,000 kwh of electricity to the water conservancy sector for distribution to different areas to fight against waterlogging and rapidly save the submerged 10th-month rice crops.

"Nghe Tinh and Thanh Hoa were provinces where typhoon No 7 landed, causing great difficulty in production and the people's livelihood. These areas are concentrating all forces to rapidly overcome the consequences of the typhoon, stabilize livelihood and continue production."

Up to now, the southern provinces have sown and transplanted 10th-month rice on 1.9 million hectares, which represent more than 90 percent of the plan, but which are some 30,000 hectares less than the acreage at this time last year. A number of provinces have so far ended sowing and transplanting 10th-month rice but have not fulfilled their plans.

Harmful insects have appeared in a number of areas in the southern provinces. A number of areas in Nghia Binh and Quang Nam-Danang Provinces have begun to harvest early 10th-month rice and proceeded to work on the winter-spring crop.

In the growing of subsidiary and industrial crops, the northern regions concentrated on planting winter crops. By mid-October they had put some 40,000 hectares under cultivation, achieving more than 10 percent of the planned targets. The planted acreage was equivalent to only half of the winter crop acreage for the same period last year.

According to an Agriculture Ministry announcement, the best season for growing winter corn and sweet potato ended on 15 October. However, the acreage of both these crops was very low. Corn acreage reached only 10 percent of the plan, and sweet potato 13 percent. The main cause was the late harvesting of 10th-month rice this year.

In the growing of vegetables, although the period for growing early winter plants has ended, the regions have continued to plant more sweet potato and other vegetables. The potato acreage is not large this year, due to seed shortage. Thus, in order to fulfill the plan of growing winter crops this year, the regions should rapidly speed up the tempo of planting winter crops still in season, growing more peas, beans and particularly black beans for export.

CSO: 4209/54

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

THAI BINH WATERLOGGING--Thai Binh Province has mobilized as many as 169 water pumps to combat waterlogging on 40,900 hectares of rice. Along with using water pumps, cooperatives in the province have been instructed to drain water from 13 other areas with buckets and water wheels in order to harvest 10th-month rice on schedule. [Text] [BK260403 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Oct 82]

HAI HUNG 10TH-MONTH RICE--As of 20 October, Hai Hung Province had harvested 21,800 hectares of 10th-month rice or 18 percent of the planted area. My Van District took the lead in this task harvesting 5,800 hectares. The province in the same period planted more than 7,300 hectares of the winter crops, achieving 14 percent of its plan norms or one-third of last year's planted area. [Text] [BK260403 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Oct 82]

ARMY GRAIN DONATION URGED--Acting upon the minister of national defense's instructions, the political general department has sent a cable to all units of the armed forces urging them to promote among officers and men a spirit of solidarity with and love for their compatriots and comrades in arms. In a bid to join the compatriots in Nghe Tinh Province in overcoming the aftermath of typhoon No 7, all units must continue to boost production, practice thrift and strive to fulfill and exceed set production norms. Each member of the armed forces, except for units now performing international duties in Laos and Kampuchea and regiments stationed on the frontline in the northern border, must save 1 kg of grain in 1982 to help the typhoon-stricken compatriots. The rear services general department is responsible for promptly organizing the transportation of the contributed grain to the people of Nghe Tinh. Each unit, as conditions permit, must adopt measures to give appropriate assistance to those officers and men whose family members are victims of the typhoon. [Text] [BK290708 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 28 Oct 82]

CSO: 4209/54

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nghiêm Chương² Châu [NGHIEEM CHUOWNGR CHAAU]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 1 September 1982 he officiated at the opening of a new foreign languages bookstore in Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 4 Sep 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Ưng Chiêm [NGUYEENX UWNGS CHIEEMS] Deceased

Member of the VCP; Chief of Cabinet of the Physical Education and Sports General Department; former Deputy Secretary of the editorial staff of the newspaper NHAN DAN; born in 1925 in Khuong Ding Village, Than Tri District, Hanoi, he died on 5 October 1982 after a sudden illness. (NHAN DAN 6 Oct 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Minh Đường [NGUYEENX MINH DUWOWNGF] PhD

*Director of the Scientific Vocational Training Institute; his article on the heads of the vocational training services in Socialist countries appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 30 Sep 82 p 3)

Lê Văn Hân [LEE VAWN HAAN]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hong Ngu District, Dong Thap Province; his article on the reasons for the slow reorganization of agriculture in Dong Thap appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 4 Oct 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Hiệu [NGUYEENX VAWN HIEEUJ]

Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Deputy Director of the Vietnam Institute of Science; Director of the Physics Institute; his election to the Soviet Academy of Sciences was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Oct 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Huân [NGUYEENX HUAANS]

*Head of the Commerce Service, Ha Tuyen Province; his comments on food rations appeared in the cited source. (LAO DONG 7 Oct 82 p 7)

Vũ Khiếu [VUX KHIEEU]

Vice Chairman of the State Social Science Commission; *Member of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Friendship Association; he was listed with other officials of this new association in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 28 Sep 82 p 1)

Trịnh Văn Khôi [TRINHJ VAWN KHOOI]

Vice Chairman of the Inspection Committee, Hanoi; he was interviewed about the rights of citizens to complain and denounce. (HANOI MOI 25 Aug 82 p 1)

Đặng Đức Lộc [DAWNGJ DUWCS LOOCJ]

Member of the Standing Committee of the Hanoi VCP Committee; Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 8 September 1982 he gave out awards to two policemen at a ceremony in Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 9 Sep 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Lưu [NGUYEENX VAWN LUWU] Deceased

Member of the VCP; Secretary General of the Lawyers Association; former Director of the International Law Department; high level specialist, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; born in 1916, he died of a heart attack on 3 October 1982. (NHAN DAN 4 Oct 82 p 4)

Lưu Thị Phưởng Mai [LUWU THIJ PHUWOWNG MAI]

Vice Minister of Food Industry; *Member of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Friendship Association; her name appeared on the list of officials of this new association. (NHAN DAN 28 Sep 82 p 1)

Huyền Tấn Phát [HUYNHF TAANS PHATS] Architect

*Member of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Đào Văn Tập [DAOF VAWN TAAPJ] Professor

*Member of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Đình Thi [NGUYEENX DINHF THI] Writer

*Member of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Tô Thiên [TOO THIEENJ]

*Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Vice Chairman of the Central Artisan Industry and Handicraft Cooperatives Federation; *Vice Chairman of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Friendship Association; he was listed with other officials of this new association. (NHAN DAN 28 Sep 82 p 1)

Lê Văn Thới [LEE VAWN THOWIS] PhD in Chemistry

*Member of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thuyết [NGUYEENX THUYEETS]

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the People of Chile; on 7 September 1982, at a meeting organized by his committee, he condemned the actions of General Pinochet's government. (HANOI MOI 8 Sep 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Khánh Toàn [NGUYEENX KHANHS TOANF] Professor.

*Member of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Thanh Trí [THANH TRIS]

Deputy Secretary General of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Association; he wrote about his association's determination to stamp out superstition. (NHAN DAN 1 Oct 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Ngọc Triù [NGUYEENX NGOCJ TRIUF]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Minister of Agriculture; *Chairman of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Friendship Association; he was listed with other officials of this new association in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 28 Sep 82 p 1)

Hồ Tu Trục [HOOF TU TRUWCJ]

*SRV Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; on 27 September 1982 he presented his credentials to President Manuel Pinto da Costa. (NHAN DAN 4 Oct 82 p 4)

Hà Xuân Trường [HAF XUAAN TRUWOWNGF] Literary Critic

*Member of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Đình Tú [NGUYEENX DINH TUWS] Professor

*Member of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Võ Tông Xuân [VOX TONGF XUAAN] Professor, PhD in Agricultural Science

*Member of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

CSO: 4209/55

PUBLICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 'GIAO DUC LY LUAN,' NO 4, 1982

Hanoi GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese No 4, Jul-Aug 82 p 59

[Text] A Number of Matters Concerning the Period of Transition and the Present Stage of the Socialist Revolution in Our Country (pp 1-17)
(Speech by Hoang Tung at the Cadre Conference held by the Secretariat from 26 to 29 May 1982)

Studying the Resolutions of the 5th Party Congress

Expanding Our Economic Relations with Foreign Countries (pp 18-25, 59)
(Article by Nguyen Van Son)

Intensifying the Mobilization of the Masses (pp 26-30)
(Unattributed article)

Studies-Research

The Struggle To Strengthen Discipline in the Soviet Union During the Period of Transition (pp 31-39)
(Article by Nguyen Trinh)

Lenin and the Matter of Opposing the Bourgeois Powers and the Petty Bourgeois Spontaneous Powers (pp 40-45)
(Article by Le Doan Ta)

Scientific Information

The Sciences of Psychology and Pedagogy in Party Work (pp 46-48)
(Article by Ho Van)

Profession-Experiences

The Seminar, a Way To Teach and Learn Theory and Politics (pp 49-53)
(Article by Tu Son)

Replies to Readers

The Structure of the Economic Infrastructure (p 54)
(Unattributed article)

News of Activities Within the Sector

Conference Conducts Preliminary Review of the Political Economics Department
(1 Year Class) (pp 55-58)
(Article by Nguyen Tan Duong)

7809

CSO: 4209/39

CHRONOLOGY

HANOI'S CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS FROM 16 JUN-15 JUL 1982

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English No 8, Aug 82 p 38

[Text]

JUNE

18. Signing in Ho Chi Minh City of an agreement on irrigation co-operation in 1982 between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

19. Hamid Alwan, Minister of State in Charge of Foreign Relations, special envoy of the President of the Republic of Iraq, leaves Hanoi.

21. Vietnam returns to China 34 Chinese nationals, captured while illegally entering Vietnamese territory.

24. The governments of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and of the Republic of Sierra Leone decide to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries at ambassadorial level.

— VNA rejects the news reported by a US State Department spokesman that a group of US destroyers had been attacked by Vietnamese fishing boats near Vietnam's Con Son Island during the night of June 20.

— The Vietnamese representative at the annual session of the UN Information Committee calls for a prompt establishment of a new world information order.

26. The Chairman of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam sends a message to the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, expressing the Vietnamese people's strong support for the Soviet Union's important initiatives on disarmament.

27. Closing of the fourth session of the National Mekong Committees of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea held in Phnom Penh from June 25 to 27.

— The finals of the National Table-Tennis Championship are held in Hanoi from June 21 to 27.

28. Closing of the third session of the Seventh National Assembly held in Hanoi from June 23 to 28. During the session the National Assembly:

— heard the report on the preparation of the Draft Penal Code;

— heard the report on and adopted the draft State budget for 1982;

— elected additional new members to the Council of State and a number of chairpersons of the various National Assembly Committees.

29. Mahdi Al Khisaly, Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, head of the Iraqi economic delegation, pays a visit to Vietnam. A minute of the second session of the Vietnamese-Iraqi Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation is signed in Hanoi.

JULY

1. The Selection Board for the composition of the new national anthem has chosen 17 songs to be presented to the public for approval.

— Signing in Vientiane of a plan on cultural co-operation between Vietnam and Laos for 1982-1983.

2. The Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee and the Presidium of the Vietnam Peace Committee launch a national movement for peace and disarmament, against the war schemes of US imperialism and other reactionary forces.

— The Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions issues a statement expressing full support for the struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

4. The Council of Ministers calls a meeting to discuss the implementation of the Law on Military Service.

6. Establishment of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with the Palestinian People.

7. The Sixth Conference of the Three Indochinese Foreign Ministers is held in Ho Chi Minh City. A communiqué is published which contains new proposals aimed at solving problems of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

— At the press conference given on the occasion of the Sixth Ministerial Conference, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach announces a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and says that the setting up of the tripartite coalition government of Kampuchea is only staged by Chinese reactionaries, US imperialists and the ASEAN countries.

— Signing in Ho Chi Minh City of an agreement on historical waters between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

— The Vietnamese Council of State confers the

Golden Star Order on Yumjaagiyn Tsendenbal, General Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee.

10. A law was passed by the Council of State on June 30, 1982 concerning the crimes of speculation, smuggling, counterfeiting and blackmarketeering.

12. Signing in Hanoi of a protocol on the transfer of the French Institute of Culture in Ho Chi Minh City to Vietnam.

13. The Information Department of the Ministry of Culture and Information holds a press conference in Hanoi on the counter-revolutionary activities of the espionage group headed by CIA agent Vo Dai Ton.

— Laos confers the Gold Order of the Nation on President of the Council of State Truong-Chinh and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong.

14. Willibald Pahr, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria, visits Vietnam.